

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5122.

號六月二十年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1879.

日三十月十年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRACON & CO., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & CO., Singapore, C. HEINZEL & CO., Malacca.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDER & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KWEI & WALEH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. W. KESWICK.
R. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARNOON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MEYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30th APRIL, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BRONNE, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOULON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHEW.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMONT,
Manager, Shanghai.
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 5 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " "
" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

Bank.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Registered in London under the Companies' Act of 1862, on 23rd March, 1866.

Established in Calcutta 29th September, 1863.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £466,250.
RESERVE FUND, £200,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—39, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

All descriptions of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances; and on FIXED DEPOSITS according to arrangement—the maximum rate being 5 per cent. per annum.

R. H. SANDEMAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY, C.M.G., GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

THIS EVENING, Dec. 6th, 1879.

BENEFIT of Signora ROSA GENOLINI, Bellini's Celebrated Opera "Norma."

MONDAY, 8th December, (On account of the Tarantula Ball taking place on TUESDAY, the 9th), BENEFIT of Signor BRISOLA, Gounod's Grand Opera "Faust."

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs KELLY and WALSH'S.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, August 31, 1879.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st December.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED their Usual Assortment of CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS, comprising:—
GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES. JEWELRY BOXES and SCENT CADDIES.
PRINCESS STATIONERY CABINETS. VELVET WORK BAGS.
WORK BOXES in Leather and Fancy Woods.
CARD TRAYS and SCRAP BOOKS. VELVET PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. STATUETTES.

Handsomely Bound and Illustrated GIFT BOOKS, comprising:—
PICTURE GALLERY OF MODERN ART. SWITZERLAND ILLUSTRATED.
THE BIRD, BY JULES MICHELET.
THE INSECT, BY JULES MICHELET.
THE BIRD WORLD.
THE EPIC OF HADES.

A Large Assortment of Newest GIFT BOOKS for Boys and Girls. CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS, the Latest Novelties. Elegantly Dressed FRENCH DOLLS.

DOLLS' PORTMANTEAUX, completely fitted. SWIMMING and WASHING DOLLS. MECHANICAL TOYS, in Great Variety. DOLLS' PERAMBULATORS. PUZZLES, GAMES, BRICKS. HORSES and CARS, WHEEL-BARROWS. DRUMS, TRUMPETS, GUNS and SWORDS.

THE PRESENT SEASON'S NOVELTIES in COSAQUES, comprising:—
HELEN'S BABIES' CRACKERS, PICTORIAL. INCOGNITA, COMICAL and CLUB CRACKERS. BELLES of the SEASON, &c., &c., &c. PAINT BOXES.

CHRISTMAS CAKES and PLUM PUDDINGS. FRENCH PLUMS. BLOOM MUSCATELS. Crystallized CHOCOLATE BONBONS. CHOCOLATE in Pretty Boxes, for Presents.

FRENCH BONBONS. DRAGEES. FRUITS in Nougat. JUJUBES. SMYRNA FIGS. BRAZIL NUTS. BARCELONA ALMONDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

Intimations.

YEUNG CHUN CHONG.—I was a Steward on board the Princess Charlotte nearly 15 Years. The Dr. (Zennert) had shown me to make MILK PUNCH WINE, and I have followed doing the same and used Superior Materials or Stuff which is made by Dr. Bennett, which may be drunk at any time without pernicious effect. Now I wish to be established on shore.—No. 62, WELLINGTON STREET.

QUAN CHEONG.
Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

TAKA-NIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Large and Small COAL. Apply at a OFFICES, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; or, to THOS. G. GLOVER, East Point.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th inst. until the 3rd Proximo, both days included.

A. NEWTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS, under European supervision; and VESSELS Discharged alongside the Wharf, on favorable Terms, with quick despatch. Also entire GODOWNS to be let.

MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date the WINE and SPIRIT Business of the Undersigned will be CARRIED ON at the New PREMISES, MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, under the Name or Firm of ED. CHASTEL & Co.

ED. CHASTEL.
Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Articles of Agreement, the Directors have declared a DIVIDEND to POLICYHOLDERS for the FIFTEEN MONTHS ending 31st December 1878, of THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. on the NET PREMIUM CONTRIBUTED, payable at our Office on and after the 15th Instant.

POLICYHOLDERS are requested to send in particulars of their Contributions.

By Order of the Directors, RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Steamship "NAMOA."

Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 7th inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1879.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th December, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY. The Company's Steamship "ANOHISE" will be despatched on or about the 13th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Company's Steamship "PATROCLUS" will be despatched on or about the 15th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all Australasian and New Zealand Ports.

TASMANIA, NEW CALEDONIA & FIJI. The Chartered Steamer "CRUSADER" will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, December 3, 1879.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Steamship "RIEGER" will be despatched for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR SINGAPORE. The Steamship "PATERDALE" will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 3rd Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Steamship "SCINDIA" will be despatched for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL. The Steamship "GLENFALLOCH" will be despatched on or about the 6th Proximo.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 27, 1879.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SHANGHAI. The Steamship "GORDON CASTLE" will be despatched for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 2, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TIBRE" will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "ANADYR" will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Bark "GARTMORN" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "CHINAMAN" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Ship "PRINCE FREDERICK" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "PALMA" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "ELIZ BETH CHILDS" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 4, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "AUGUST" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Bark "IP IGENIA" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Bark "OBERON" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 British Ship "ENDYMION" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American schooner "R. M. HAYWARD" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Bark "HIERONYMUS" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 20, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "QUEEN OF INDIA" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 10, 1879.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark "CITY OF BOSTON" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 20th December.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "EMERALD ISLE" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will be despatched on or about 1st December.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Brig "ALDI" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 German Bark "MAGELLAN" will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL & Co.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879.

For sale.

MacEwen, Frickel & Co.,
 BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the
 following First Class
 S. T. O. R. E. S., &c.
 Ex "OCEANIC,"
 "LORD OF THE ISLES,"
 And Other Late Arrivals.

Finest California BUTTER in Rolls.
 Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.
 Pine Apple CHEESE.
 Limburg CHEESE.
 Sap Sage CHEESE.
 Prime Gilroy CHEESE.
 Fine Eastern HAM.
 Fine Eastern BACON.
 Prime Smoked SALMON.
 Smoked HERRINGS.
 Boston MACKEREL.
 SALMON BELDIE.
 Family PIC PORK and BEEF in Kegs.
 Pickled OX-TONGUES.
 Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.
 SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.
 Finest CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.
 "No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.
 BICKORY NUTS.
 PECAN NUTS.
 BRAZIL NUTS.
 PEANUTS.
 COMB HONEY in Frames.
 Pure Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.
 BROOKMAN'S TURKEY & TONGUE.
 Do. LUNCHEON TONGUE.
 Do. COMPRESSED HAM.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed
 HAM.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.
 L. McNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed
 TONGUE.
 Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.
 Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.
 Assorted Devilled MEATS.
 Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER
 CAKES.
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA
 BISCUITS.
 CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYSTER
 CRACKERS.
 WAFER BISCUITS per
 Pound.
 OATMEAL in Casks.
 Fresh CORNMEAL.
 Cracked WHEAT.
 BUCK WHEAT.
 RYE FLOUR.
 ROMINY.

COTTING'S Assorted JELLIES in Glass
 Pots.
 COTTING'S Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.
 Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.
 Do. PICKLED LIMES.
 Do. STUFFED PEPPERS.
 Do. ASPARAGUS.
 Do. Asst. Corned VEGETABLES.
 Do. Assorted PICKLES.
 Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.
 Split PEAS.
 Mess' PORK and BEEF.
 BORDEN'S Condensed MILK
 (very fresh).
 &c., &c., &c.

CROUSE & BLACKWELL'S
 HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSON'S
 Assorted German SAUSAGES.
 Do. DO. VEGETABLES.
 Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S
 SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'
 Celebrated Family STORES.
 Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.
 Truffled SAUSAGES.
 Cambridge SAUSAGES.
 Bologna SAUSAGES.
 Pork SAUSAGES, SAVORIES.
 SALMON OULETS (in Indian Sauce).
 HADDOCK ROES, Fried SOLES.
 Kipper HERRINGS, BLOATERS.
 HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
 OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!
BOOKS!!
BOOKS!!!
 The Latest and most Popular
 NOVELS,
 By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.
 DICTIONARIES,
 &c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress
 of India"

TOBACCOES.
 Specially Selected CIGARS.
 Cavite CHEROOTS.
 Princess CHEROOTS.
 Cavite CIGARS.
 Princess CIGARS.
 Arcoeros CIGARS.
 Vegueros CIGARS.
 Choice No. 3 Melaig CHEROOTS.
 Choice No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.
 Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING
 PIECES.
 Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog"
 REVOLVERS.
 SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.
 COLE'S DERINGER PISTOLS AND
 REVOLVERS.
 CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

For Sale.

Volume Eighth of the
 "CHINA REVIEW."
Now Ready.

No. 2.—Vol. VIII.
 —OF THE—
 "CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—
 Comparative Chinese Family Law.
 Fawcison and His English Translators.
 Brief Sketches from the Life of K'ung-
 ming.
 Short Notices of New Books and Literary
 Intelligence.
 Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.
 Hongkong, November 28, 1879.

WASHING BOOKS.
 (In English and Chinese.)
 WASHMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
 of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
 ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.
 CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

NOW READY.
 TENG-SHUI; or, THE RUDIMENTS OF
 NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr.
 E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
 \$1.50.
 BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
 POPULAR BELIEF, in three Lectures,
 By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
 Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.
 Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
 Crawford & Co.
 Hongkong, July 31, 1878.

HONG LISTS.
 Circular, large sheet.
THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
 in English and Chinese, con-
 taining the Names of all the most
 important Companies, Institutions
 and Mercantile Houses in the
 Colony.
 Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
 per dozen.
 At the "China Mail Office."

NOW READY.
 CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
 CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.
 and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
 8vo., pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
 Ph.D. Tübingen.
 Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
 AND A HALF per Part.
 To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
 & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
 KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.
 Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
 ESS; YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE
 —and GOLD MEDAL BOUQUET; OLD
 BROWN WINDSOR SOAP; VIOLET
 POWDER; FLORIDA WATER.
 PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
 ORODOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
 Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
 Perfumery.
 Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
 the World.
 J. & E. ATKINSON,
 24, Old Bond-street, London.
 The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
 "A White Rose on a Golden Lyre."
 31may79

TO LET.
 THE BASEMENT of HOUSE, No. 4,
 Praya East, MARINE LOT No. 65
 (formerly known as the "Blue Houses")
 with possession on 1st January, proximo.
 Apply to
 MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, December 1, 1879. ja1

TO LET.
 "ROSE VILLAS"—EAST.
 SIX ROOMS, upon BONHAM and
 ROBINSON ROADS. GAS, WATER,
 FLOWER and VEGETABLE GARDEN, STABLE
 and TENNIS LAWS.
 Apply to
 SHARP & DANBY,
 No. 6, Queen's Road Central.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.
 A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-
 DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT
 10. Possession from 1st December next.
 Also, the Two HOUSES, Nos. 14 and
 16, Stanley Street, now in the occupation
 of the TEMPERANCE HALL. Possession
 from 1st December.
 Apply to
 DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

STORAGE.
 GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in
 GODOWNS in PRIMA'S WHARF
 BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.
 Apply to
 G. R. LAMBERT.
 Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.
 ON MARINE LOT No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
 GRANITE GODOWNS.
 Apply to
 MEYER & Co.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

Mails.

**MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY.**
 STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. **NIIGATA MARU**, Captain
 WALKER, due here on or about the
 8th Dec., will be despatched on above
 on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec., at Day-
 light.
 Cargo received on board and Parcels at
 the Office up to 6 p.m. of 12th Dec.
 No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
 Freight.
 All Claims must be settled on board
 before delivery is taken, otherwise they
 will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
 To KOBE.....Cabin \$80. Steerage \$15.
 " YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
 " NAGASAKI.....Do. \$75. Do. \$20.
 A Reduction is made on RETURN CABIN
 PASSAGES.
 CARGO and PASSENGERS for Nagasaki
 will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
 Steamer at Kobe.
 For further Particulars, apply at the
 Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
 CENTRAL.
 Hongkong, November 29, 1879. del3

NOTICE.
**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
 MARITIMES.**
PAQUEROTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUER, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;
 Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th December,
 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
AMAZON, Commandant LORMIER,
 with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
 and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
 above places.
 Cargo and Specie will be registered for
 London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
 cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
 principal places of Europe.
 Shipping Orders will be granted until
 Noon.
 Cargo will be received on board until
 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
 the 12th December, 1879. (Parcels are not
 to be sent on board; they must be left
 at the Agency's Office.)
 Contents and value of Packages are re-
 quired.
 For further particulars, apply at the
 Company's Office.
 G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
 Agent.
 Hongkong, December 1, 1879. del3

U. S. MAIL LINE.
**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
 COMPANY.**
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship **CITY OF
 PEKING** will be despatched for San
 Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
 DAY, the 24th December, at 3 p.m., taking
 Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
 United States, and Europe.
 Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
 portation to Yokohama and other Japan
 Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
 Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
 land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
 Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
 and South America by the Company's and
 connecting Steamers.
 Through Passage Tickets granted to
 England, France, and Germany by all
 trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
 Freight will be received on board until 4
 p.m., the 23rd December. Parcel Packages
 will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
 same day; all Parcel Packages should be
 marked to address in full; value of same
 is required.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
 Cargo should be sent to the Company's
 Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
 Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
 For further information as to Passage
 and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
 Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
 RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, November 20, 1879. de24

**Incidental & Oriental Steam
 Ship Company.**
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
AND
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. **GAELIC** will be despatched
 for San Francisco via Yokohama, on
 WEDNESDAY, January 14th, 1880, at
 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
 Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
 and South America, and Europe.
 Connection is made at Yokohama, with
 Steamers from Shanghai.
 Freight will be received on board until 4
 p.m. of the 13th January. PARCEL
 PACKAGES will be received at the Office
 until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
 should be marked to address in full; value
 of same is required.
 A Reduction is made on RETURN PAS-
 SAGE TICKETS.
 Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
 land, Mexican, Central and South American
 Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
 Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
 San Francisco.
 For further information as to Freight
 or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
 Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
 H. M. BLANCHARD,
 Acting Agent.
 Hongkong, December 4, 1879. ja13

Insurances.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
 (LIMITED.)**
NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
 Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
 In accordance with the Company's Articles
 of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
 are distributed annually to Contributors
 whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
 to the net amount of Premium contributed
 by each, the remaining third being carried
 to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
 Policies against Fire to the extent of
 \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
 therein, at current local rates, subject to a
 Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
 COMPANY, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
 China and Japan, and at Singapore,
 Saigon and Penang.
 Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
 granted at the rates of Premium current at
 the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.
 JAS. B. COUGHRAN,
 Secretary.
 Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
 Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
 Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
 Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
 Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
 and Conditions.
 Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
 ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
 for their decision.
 If required, protection will be granted on
 first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
 Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
 posals or any other information, apply to
 ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
 Agents, Hongkong & Canton.
 Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
 of
 His Majesty King George The First,
 A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
 Agents for the above Corporation are
 prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
 Marine Department.
 Policies at current rates payable either
 here, in London or at the principal Ports
 of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
 Policies issued for long or short periods at
 current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
 Policies issued for sums not exceeding
 £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
 COMPANY OF
 MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
 of which is paid up £ 100,000
 Reserve Fund upwards of £ 100,000
 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
 Agents for the above Company at
 Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
 and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
 Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
 Hongkong, October 15, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
 Company, are prepared to grant In-
 surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
 Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
 Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
 INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
 Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
 for the above Company, are prepared to
 grant Policies against FIRE, to the
 extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
 on Merchandise in the same, at the
 usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, July 4, 1875.

Insurances.

**SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE
 COMPANY.**

FIRE AND LIFE.
 INSURANCES against FIRE granted at
 Current Rates. Considerable Reduction
 in Premium for LIFE Insurance in
 China.
 MEYER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, June 2, 1879. 2ja80

**SWISS LLOYD
 TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF WINTERTHUR.**

INSURANCES granted on MARINE
 RISKS to all parts of the World.
 MEYER & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, June 3, 1879. 3ja80

**YANGTZE INSURANCE
 ASSOCIATION.**

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000
 PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000
 SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 208,870

TOTAL CAPITAL AND AC-
 CUMULATION, 25th
 April, 1879.....Tls. 856,870

Directors:
 F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
 M. W. BOYD, Esq. | Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
 C. LUCAS, Esq. | S. D. WEBB, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
 Messrs RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
 Messrs BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
 Bankers.

FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq.,
 Agent,
 8, St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to all
 parts of the World.
 Subject to a charge of 12% for Interest
 on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS
 of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS will be
 annually distributed among all Contributors
 of Business in proportion to the Premium
 paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, October 1, 1879. 1oc80

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
 day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
 Mail will be issued DAILY instead of tri-
 weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
 ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
 tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
 assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.
 The unusual success which has attended
 the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
 medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
 circulation of one thousand copies. It is
 already the most influential native journal
 published, and enjoys considerable prestige
 at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
 Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
 cisco and Australia.

China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
 COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
 SION AGENT,
 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
 LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
 papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
 Papers, Correspondents, Letters, and any
 European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
 Colonial Newspapers received at the office
 are regularly filed for the inspection of
 Advertisers and the Public.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
 Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
 characters, and one cent a character
 beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
 half price for repetitions during the first
 week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
 be charged only one-half the amount of the
 first week's charge. Advertisements for
 half a year and longer will be allowed a
 deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,
 and contracts for more favourable terms
 can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
 Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in
 all the ports and in the interior of China,
 all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
 Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
 Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
 and other places which Chinese frequent.
 When the list of Agencies is completed,
 it will be published. Agents have been
 already established in most of the above
 places, and in important ports more than
 one agent has been appointed at each.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

NOTICE.
 THE Interest and Responsibility of the
 Undersigned in the Chinese Mail
 has been transferred to Mr. LEONG YOOK CHU,
 as Translator and General Manager of the
 newspaper, which under its new régime
 will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
 cellent medium for advertising, especially
 as the Manager is able to devote his whole
 attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
 Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.
 IN Reference to the above, the Under-
 signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
 from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
 the services of Mr. LEONG YOOK CHU,
 as Translator and General Manager of the
 newspaper, which under its new régime
 will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
 cellent medium for advertising, especially
 as the Manager is able to devote his whole
 attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,
 Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS,
 CHAIR BARBERS, AND BOATS,
 IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts. | Hour, ... 20 cts.
 Three hours, ... 50 cts. | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
 Day (from 6 to 6), ... One Dollar.

Licensed Bearers (each).
 Hour, ... 10 cents.
 Half day, ... 35 cents.
 Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900
 tons, per Day, ... \$5.00
 1st Class Cargo Boat of 9 or 900
 tons, per Load, ... 2.00
 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
 tons, per Day, ... 2.50
 2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600
 tons, per Load, ... 1.75
 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500
 tons, per Day, ... 1.50
 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500
 tons, per Load, ... 1.00
 3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 500
 tons, Half Day, ... 50

Sampan.
 or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00
 One Hour, ... 20
 Half an Hour, ... 10

No. 5122.—DECEMBER 6, 1879.]

Intimations.

TRADE MARK.—Sanctioned by H. H. Government.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

**DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.**

Trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE."

Protected under the Trade Marks Act (38 and 39
Vict., ch. 91).—Enacted by the "Queen's
Most Excellent Majesty," 20th
August, 1876.Certificates under this Act have been granted to
Dr. R. D. LALOR, giving him the Sole Right
to the Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE in Eng-
land, Australia, Africa, China,
Canada, and India.Discovered and so named, A.D.
1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.Pleasant to the Taste. The only Safe, Prompt,
and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY FOR
Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement,
Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostra-
tion, Wasting Diseases, Asthmatic, Consumptive,
Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impaired Nutri-
tion, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline,
and all morbid Conditions of the System de-
pendent upon the deficiency of Vital Force.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the
Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain,
Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Failing
Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and
Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric
Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous
Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind, and Heart
Diseases, from whatever cause.**IMPORTANT TO EUROPEANS VISITING
OR RESIDING IN HOT
CLIMATES.**—Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
has an enormous Sale in India, China, Africa,
and other Hot Climates, from its possessing in
the most perfectly assimilable form the essential
Vitalising properties of Phosphorus, which re-
animates the Exhausted Functions of Life when
impaired by Heat or other causes. A very large
number of Testimonials from all parts of the
World, freely offered from private persons;
Naval, Military, Scientific, and Professional Men
who are well known, speak of its marvellous
powers in Nervous Debility, Want of
Stamina, Fevers, Malarious Diseases,
and as a Liver Tonic.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s.

CAUTION.—The name, Dr. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE, is blown in the glass
of each bottle, and the genuine PHOS-
PHODYNE is manufactured only at Dr.
LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England.
Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal
Proceedings will be taken against all Persons
selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.**IMPORTANT NOTICE.**—Every bottle
bears the British Government Stamp, with the
words, Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London,
England, by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable
Commissioners. IF NOT, IT IS A FOR-
GEY.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR,

Of BAY HOUSE, 32, GALSFORD ST., LONDON,

ENGLAND,

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of
Phosphodyne.)Is prepared to Prove the following Facts in any
Court of Law in London, England, and he re-
spectfully requests Medicine Vendors and the
Public to assist the cause of Truth and Right,
against Falsehood and Fraud.**A BASE FRAUD** is being per-
petrated by the Advertisement
of a Worthless Imitation of Dr.
LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE in the
Newspaper Press of India and the
Colonies, the nature of which may
be guessed from the fact that the
originators of these Advertise-
ments DO NOT, AND DARE NOT
insert them in the Papers Published
in the United Kingdom, neither
may the Spurious Article, sought
to be Foisted upon the Public
abroad, BE SOLD in the British
Isles.**PHOSPHODYNE** was Discovered and so
named by Dr. R. D. LALOR in the year 1862.
The Title and Prospectus was duly Entered at
Stationers' Hall, London, in the year 1864.
This Title, Prospectus, and Four of Dr. LALOR'S
Testimonials, the dates of which have been
fraudulently altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867,
as in the Original Letters, to 1870, have been
basely Pirated by the Parties Advertising the
False Phosphodyne. Copies of Original Letters,
with Prospectus, sent post free. The Genuine
"PHOSPHODYNE" bears the Christian and
Surname, with Address, as above; also the Re-
gistered Trade Mark, "PHOSPHODYNE,"
to copy which is Felony.Appointed Agents for Dr. Lalor's
Phosphodyne in India and China—
TEACHER & Co., Bombay, Bencoolen, and Poona;
SMITH, STANLEY & Co., and BATHURST and
Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA
& Co., Bangalore; RANGON DISPENSARY, No.
215, Dalhousie Street; E. GILLON Co., Lahore;
J. LEWIS & Co., Shanghai, China; Hong
Kong Dispensary, Hong Kong; and all the
Leading Merchants in India and China.Copies of Dr. LALOR'S Prospectus, "The
Origin of Life and Causes of Death" on the
Phosphoric Treatment, may be had on applica-
tion to any of Dr. LALOR'S Agents.

Intimations.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT.

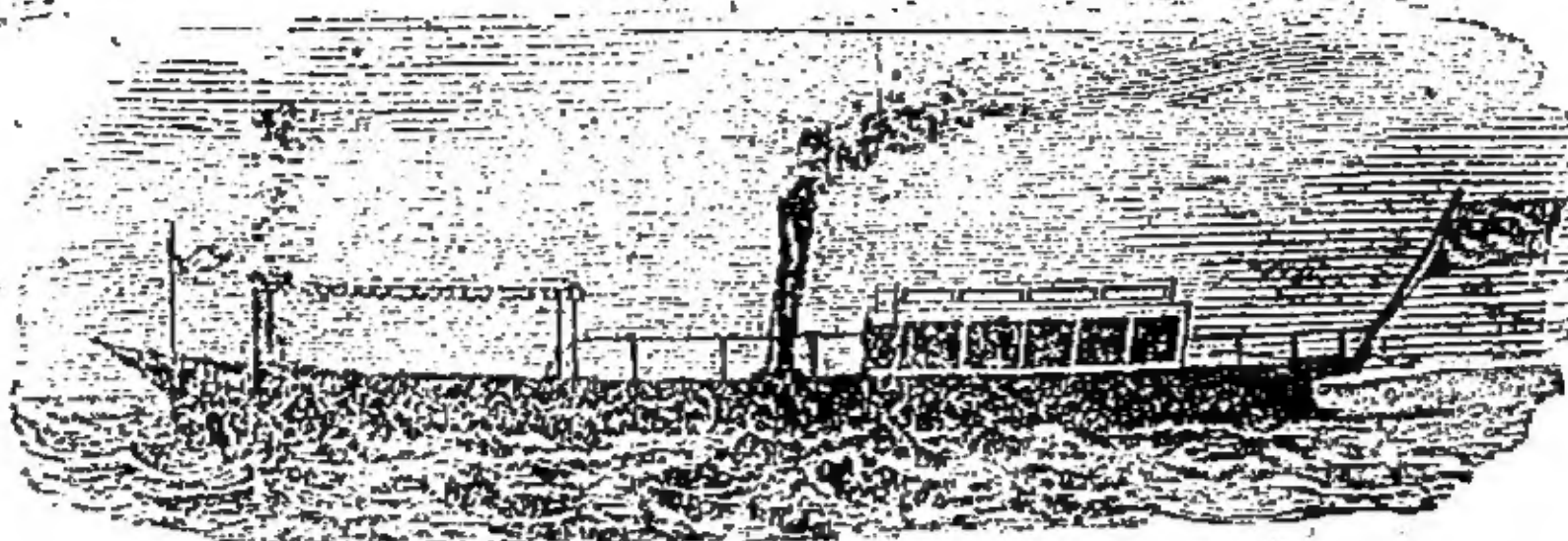
THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengtheners of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.

Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

**YARROW'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.**

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

Screw Steamers with Speeds ranging up to 26 miles an hour.

Public Steamers with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Machinery Constructed for Boats Built Abroad.

YARROW & CO.

(LATE YARROW & HEDLEY).

ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

9nov79 1w 52t 9nov80

DINNEFORD'STHE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY
OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,
HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists

London,

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

5ap79 1w 52t 5ap80

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,*Lea & Perrins*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross and Blackwell, London,
etc., etc.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14c78 1c 52t 14c79

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."**OAKLEY'S****WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES, CONSTANTLY
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH, AND TINS,
6D., 1S. 2D. AND 1S. EACH.**OAKLEY'S****INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.**OAKLEY'S****SILVERSMITHS SOAP**(NON-MERCURIAL)
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.**OAKLEY'S****WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

IN SOLID BLOCKS—2D., 2D. & 4D. EACH, & 1S. BOXES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONSMANUFACTURERS OF
EVERY KIND OF BLACK LEAD, LEAD PIPES,
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

17my79 1w 52t 17my80

NEWS FOR HOME.**The Great China Mail.**

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collected
from the journals published at the various
ports in those countries.It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 56 cents) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13.50).Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray
Bain, China Mail Office, 2, Wyncham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail Steamer.Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.**Mr. Andrew Wind,**

NEWS AGENT, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-
vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
Overland China Mail, and China Review.**SAILORS' HOME.**ANY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or
PAPERS will be thankfully received
at the Sailor's Home, West Point,
Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

Intimations.



CLIMATIC DEBILITY.

THE WEAK MADE STRONG,

BY

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.

Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, and is particularly valuable in all cases
of Constitutional and Climatic Debility, as
well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.Directions.—A Wine-glassful twice or
three times a day. The Extract should be
kept lying down in a cool place.Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, C. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.Local Agents: Messrs. A. S. WATSON &
Co., Hongkong.

4jan79 1w 52t

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S**STEEL PENS.**

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,

Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE

(Ex Army M.D. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribed it largely, and more so than other
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
tions of the body, without creating any of
those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and apoplexy.CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuritis, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1865) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera."So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1868, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

38, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1jd., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,
and 11s.

8au79 1w 52t 8au80

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,

and all other insects are destroyed by

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER,

which is quite harmless to Domestic

Animals.

In exterminating Beetles the success of

this Powder is extraordinary, and no one

need be troubled by these pests. It is

perfectly clean in application.

Ask for and be sure to obtain "KEA-
TING'S POWDER," as Imitations are Noxious,
and fail in giving satisfaction.Sold by all Chemists in small bottles
1/4 & 2/6 each.**KEATING'S WORM TABLETS,**

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in

appearance and taste, finishing a most

agreeable method of administering the only

certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD

WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild

preparation, and is especially adapted for

Children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. KEATING, Medical Hall, Gildersome,

Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my

duty to inform you of the immense sale I

have for your Worm Tablets, which I may

justly say is enormous; and in every case

gives the greatest satisfaction. I have low

in stock two bottles containing the Round

Worms brought me during the last few

days by customers, one Worm 40 yards

long. I dare not be without the remedy.

—Yours respectfully,

M. A. WALKER.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and

Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

REWARD AND CAUTION.—Whereas fraud-
ulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedyhave been sold, I hereby request anyone
knowing of the vendor of the same to com-
municate with me; on conviction of the
offender a liberal reward will be paid.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Arratoon* Apsar, Captain A. B. MACAVISH, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees are also hereby informed that any Claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 13th instant.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 5, 1879. de14

BRITISH SHIP BELTED WILL, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, December 1, 1879. tf

BRITISH BARQUE *PAMPERO*, FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, November 18, 1879. tf

Notice of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. HEINRICH EBELL retired from our firm on the 22nd August last, and his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED from that date.

HERTON, EBELL & Co.

Hoihow, November 15th, 1879.

OUR Business will in future be carried on under the firm or style of HERTON & Co. Mr. LOUIS JUDELL is authorized to sign the firm's name.

HERTON, EBELL & Co.

Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong, November 15th, 1879. de15

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.C.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to sign our Firm.

REISS & Co.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama. Hongkong, October 3, 1879. je3

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, DR. EASTLAKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

ALL GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. See80

Intimations.

LOST.

A PARCEL of MANILA LOTTERY TICKETS ex *Emeralda* from MANILA, November 11th, containing the following Numbers, for the December drawing—

28 Tickets,.....No.	1,940 @	1,962
23 " " "	2,633 "	2,645
23 " " "	3,768 "	3,790
23 " " "	4,397 "	4,419
23 " " "	5,848 "	5,870
24 " " "	6,196 "	6,219
24 " " "	7,790 "	7,813
24 " " "	8,479 "	8,502
24 " " "	9,081 "	9,104
24 " " "	10,471 "	10,494
24 " " "	11,496 "	11,519

The Manila Government have been notified of the Loss, and any Prizes which may be drawn on the above Tickets will not be paid.

The Finder will be suitably Rewarded, if necessary, by Returning the package to the Undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 29, 1879.

LOST.

A SMALL Black and Tan TERRIER, answers to the name of "FORGE." Small white spot on breast.

\$5 Reward will be given.

Address: No. 12, Praya East, Hongkong, November 16, 1879.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA. TWENTY-FOURTH MEETING. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 19TH AND 20TH DECEMBER, 1879.

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 19th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—Junior Sculls. For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance \$5. Distance One Mile. Prize, "Brokers' Cup." Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China and Japan.

SECOND RACE.—1.30 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Outriggers Boats excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2 P.M.—The "Chairman's Cup," for Four Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10.

FOURTH RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Gigs and Whalers. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 8 seconds per Oar.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Senior Sculls," Cup presented by the Police Community. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$5.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—For House Boats and Gigs pulled by Chinamen. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—International Race. "Challenge Cup," presented by the Merchants of Hongkong—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. To be won two consecutive years before being held. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Men-of-War's Boats, any rig. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For Sailing Ships' Boats only. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 20th December, 1879.

FIRST RACE.—1 P.M.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$15; Second, \$5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars, 6 seconds per Oar.

SECOND RACE.—2 P.M.—"Members' Cup," presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club—for Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance One mile-and-a-half. Entrance \$10. Winner of "The Chairman's Cup" excluded.

THIRD RACE.—2.30 P.M.—For Men-of-War Cutters. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$1. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10. No time allowed for Oars.

FIFTH RACE.—3 P.M.—"Ladies' Purse," for Single Pair Sculling Boats. Round Stake Boats and back to Flag Ship. Entrance \$5. Open to anyone who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan previous to this Meeting.

SIXTH RACE.—3.30 P.M.—"German Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SEVENTH RACE.—4 P.M.—Race between Officers of H. M. S. *Iron Duke* and Officers of H. M. Fleet in harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. To be rowed in 5 or 6-oared K.N. Gigs or Whalers. Time allowance, 6 seconds per Oar. Any number of Boats on either side allowed to compete. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

EIGHTH RACE.—4.30 P.M.—"American Cup," open to all Members and Honorary Members of the Victoria Recreation Club, to be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance One Mile. Entrance \$10.

SAILING RACE.—For all open Boats, Chinese excluded. Entrance \$2. First Prize, \$20; Second, \$10.

YACHT RACE.—For all Yachts. Entrance \$5. Time allowed for Tonnage, 15 seconds per ton. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

L. B. FRIEND, Hon. Secretary, Victoria Recreation Club. Entries will be received by—Messrs H. E. WOODHOUSE, E. BEART, W. HYNES, Captain ANNESLEY, R.N., Lieut. J. A. BENNETT, 27th Regt.; or to L. B. FRIEND (Hon. Secretary).

Hongkong, November 26, 1879. de20

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

MR. J. F. SHUSTER begs to announce that he carries on from this Date the above Establishment, as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The House is now being THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and RE-FURNISHED. MR. SHUSTER hopes by strict attention to Business, and by supplying the Best of LIQUORS, to merit a share of Public Patronage. The house has AMPLE ACCOMMODATION for BOARDERS, who will meet with every comfort. The Table will be of the Best and the Charges strictly Moderate. The Proprietor will be at all times ready to supply PIC-NIC PARTIES and to provide DINNERS for PARTIES of SIX and upwards on very REASONABLE TERMS.

THE BOWLING ALLEYS ARE TO BE RE-LAID.

English and American BILLIARD TABLES.

Tiffin at ONE; Dinner at SEVEN.

WINE AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879.

Intimations.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1797. FOR FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Head Office, Surrey Street, Norwich. London Office, 50, Fleet Street. CAPITAL, £1,100,000.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

BIRLEY & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1879. de19

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS. W. E. SPRATT & Co. have lately added an EXTENSIVE MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are—460 Feet, on the Blocks; 92 Feet Wide; Ordinary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft. Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 40c80

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship "DOUGLAS," Capt. YOUNG, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 6, 1879. de10

NOW READY. PRICE, \$1.50.

"COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW," BY E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

PUBLIC AUCTION. GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY, the 9th Dec., at Noon, at his Auction Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—

2 bales Scarlet BLANKETS, 1 bale Green do, 2 bales Brown Pilot Cloth, Tweeds, Flannel, Serge, Woollen Mitts, Wool Scarves, Undershirts, Drawers, Socks, etc.

8 casks Soda Crystals, 5 cases Leaf Sugar, 40 doz. Doz and Martin's Shoe Blacking in bottles, 10 cases Sardines in tins, 20 cases do. in tins, 10 cases Green Peas.

An Invoice of Morton's Oilman's STORES, comprising: Muscatel Raisins, Currants, Jams in 1-lb. tins, Marmalade in 1-lb. tins, Chocolate and Milk, Figs, Table Salt, Table Vinegar, Salad Oil, Pickles, Olives, etc.

5 cases English Hams, 15 kegs each 25-lbs. Butter, 10 cases Borden's Milk, 40 drums Hubbard's Pale Boiled Oil, 1 cask do. White Lead, 3 barrels Beef, 100 Ash Oats, assorted sizes, 2 bales Calcutta Cotton Sewing, White Turkish Towels, Braces, Thread, Huckaback Towels, Revolvers, Cartridges, Envelopes, Glassware, Candles, Gilt Buttons, etc.

30 cases one star Hennessy's Brandy. And a Variety of Other GOODS.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Dec. 6, 1879. de9

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Moray* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, December 6, 1879. de18

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J. Wm. Millican.—Vogel & Co.

OBERON, German barque, Captain S. S. Schmidt.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

PALMA, German barque, Capt. Binge.—Melchers & Co.

HONGKONG, German 3-masted schooner, Captain Carl Oom.—Wielor & Co.

PRIMO, Russian ship, Captain Th. W. Bergman.—Order.

UNDEIN, German barque, Captain F. Kruse.—Melchers & Co.

MOSES B. TOWER, American barkentine, Capt. O. Hall.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ARNHOLD, British steamer, Capt. Thomson.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

ALION RAZO, American barque, Capt. J. H. Killean.—Melchers & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5, *Moray*, British steamer, 1427, Butcher, Calcutta Nov. 20, Penang 25, and Singapore 29, 6 p.m., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Dec. 5, *Cheong Hock Kian*, British str., 956, F. Webb, Penang Nov. 25, and Singapore 28, General.—BUX HIN CHAN.

Dec. 6, *Diamond*, British steamer, 514, B. Thebaud, Amoy Dec. 5, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Dec. 6, *Yothung*, British steamer, 286, D. McDougall, Swatow Dec. 5, General.—KWOK ACHONG.

Dec. 6, *Alice Reed*, American barque, 878, J. H. Killoran, Newcastle Oct. 11, Coal.—MELCHERS & Co.

Dec. 6, *Endymion*, British ship, from Whampoa.

Dec. 6, *Glenfalloch*, British steamer, 1418, A. H. Taylor, Amoy Dec. 5, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6, *Belle of Oregon*, for Manila.

6, *Peshawar*, for Shanghai.

6, *China* (Ger.), for Shanghai.

6, *Atoll*, for Swatow.

6, *Teheran*, for Europe, &c.

6, *Margrethe*, for Tournon.

CLEARED.

Diamond, for Manila.

Namoa, for Coast Ports.

H. Printenberg, for Manila.

Dale, for Saigon.

Cheong Hock Kian, for Swatow.

Hainan, for Holhow.

PASSENGERS.

Per *Moray*, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Beaumont, and 334 Deck.

Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, from Penang and Singapore, 256 Chinese.

Per *Diamond*, from Amoy, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, child and servant, 2 Europeans and 276 Chinese deck; for Manila 220 men and 20 boys.

Per *Yothung*, from Swatow, Messrs. Storer, and Moxham, and 108 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Teheran*, for Singapore, Messrs. Williamson, and Lewis; for Bombay, Messrs. H. Cooverjee and native servant, and R. S. Mogra; for Southampton, Mr. Kirkwood; for Brindisi, Mr. Oliver.—From Shanghai: for Bombay, Mr. D. S. Saul; for Southampton, Mr. A. Smith; for Brindisi, Messrs. A. Mool and J. G. Murray.—From Yokohama for Southampton, Mr. G. Thomson.—From Manila for Southampton, Mr. R. H. Gore-Booth.

Per *Atoll*, for Swatow, 284 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per *Dale*, for Saigon, 67 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer *Moray* reports: In China sea fine weather till 1st Dec., since when fresh monsoon and head sea; in the southern part of the sea, had a strong southerly current. On the 7th inst., spoke S. S. *Paladin* steering S.S.E.

The British steamer *Cheong Hock Kian* reports: Experienced moderate monsoon and fine weather with strong current to the S.W. throughout.

The British steamer *Diamond* reports: Had light N.E. monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Yothung* reports: Light N.W. winds and fine weather.

The American barque *Alice Reed* reports: Fine weather throughout.

The British steamer *Glenfalloch* reports: Fine weather throughout.

CARGOES.

Per British barque *Glenfalloch*, sailed 18th November, for New York:—2,000 bales Hemp, 1,250 pkgs. Fire Crackers, 941 rolls Matting, 600 half-chests Tea, 450 cases Saigon Cassia, 30 cases Chinaware, and 15 cases Camboe.

Per German barque *Magellan*, sailed 2nd December, for Hamburg:—5,610 boxes Cassia Lignea, 14 boxes Chinaware, and 100 boxes Merchandise.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW AND AMOY.—Per *Cheong Hock Kian*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SINGAPORE, SUEZ, & LONDON.—Per *Glenfalloch*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 7th inst.

For SWATOW.—Per *Yothung*, at 9.30 a.m., on Monday, the 8th inst.

For HIOGO, YOKOHAMA, AND NAGASAKI.—Per *Nigata Maru*, at 5 p.m., on Friday, the 12th Dec.

MAILS by THE FRENCH PACKET.—The French Contract Packet *Amazona* will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th December, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, O. ylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, December 9.—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr. G. R. Lamert, at his Sales Rooms.

2.30 p.m.—Meeting of the Legislative Council.

WEDNESDAY, December 10.—

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Coast Ports.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

FRIDAY, December 12.—

4 p.m.—*Crusader* leaves for Port Darwin, Cooktown, &c.

SATURDAY, December 13.—

Daylight.—

statement that we call attention to the paragraph, but simply because the latter holds out the possibility of Mr Parnell being amongst those mentioned as arrested.

By a *lappus pennae* the death of the Chief Engineer of the *Conquest* was attributed, in our last night's paper, to cholera; it should have been small-pox, as was evident from the context.

A FIRE broke out this evening about 5 o'clock in a house in East Street a few doors above Upper Lascar Row. The whole of the Government Engines, both steam and manual, turned out under Superintendent Oresch, with their hose reels and ladders. There were also several hand-engines belonging to private companies. The fire extended in an easterly direction from the back of the buildings until it caught a Malay Boarding house on which it seemed to secure a thorough hold. It is not, however, likely to spread. There was an abundant supply of water from a hydrant in the immediate vicinity, and four or five engines were quickly at work, the others remaining in reserve in case of need. The locality is crowded and thickly populated and sad havoc would be the result but for the strenuous exertions of the several fire brigades who mustered in good force. A party of Blue Jackets and Marines, under Lieut. Garrow and Mr. Cullinane, from the *Victor Emmanuel*, appeared on the ground about half an hour after the alarm had been given. The Blue Jackets were set to work to pull down the shutters and wood-work of the verandahs opposite, and the Marines, who were under arms, were posted so as to prevent crowding on the men at work on the engines. The fire is still burning (6.30 p.m.), but is well in hand and not likely to do more than destroy about half a dozen houses.

The resignation of Sir Arthur E. Kennedy, K.C.M.G., the Governor of Hongkong previous to Mr. Hennessy, and for the last two years and a half the Governor of Queensland, is probably in the hands of Her Majesty by this time. With great regret we learn that Sir Arthur has had a partial stroke of paralysis and has been ordered home. It is extremely improbable, we believe, that he will return to the Colonies to finish his term, and if the position he now holds be declared vacant, Mr. Hennessy, we are glad to be told, is the first on the list for promotion. Nobody here will grudge him that advancement in the Colonial Service to which his unquestioning obedience to Downing Street no doubt entitles him in the eyes of those who dispense favours there. In the Government of the Colony to which it is probable that Mr. Hennessy will be removed, he will be assisted by an Executive Council, composed of the responsible ministers of the Crown. The Legislature is formed of two Houses of Parliament, the Legislative Council or the Upper House, and the Lower House or the Legislative Assembly. The members of the Council are nominated by the Governor, and hold their offices for life. The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected by the suffrages of the people. There is no property qualification required for membership in either branch of the Legislature. The voting for members of the Assembly is by ballot. The franchise is on the most liberal footing, every man of 21 years, who has resided as much as six months in one locality, having a vote. Persons having property, either leasehold or freehold, or a licence to depasture lands from the Government in any electoral district in which they do not reside, have the right of a vote in any district in which such property may be situated, as well as in the district for which they claim as residents. In the Upper Chamber of the Legislature there are at present 23 members, including the President of the Council. The Lower House has 43 members, each representing one electoral district. The most northerly district in the Colony, Somerset, is as yet unrepresented. It contains only 101 male adults, according to the census of May 1st, 1876, exclusive of Chinese and Polynesians, who are not possessed of the franchise. Queensland became a colony in 1859, the territory having been then separated from New South Wales. In the retirement of Sir Arthur Kennedy, before whom a bright future in the service of the Colonies was, as everyone thoroughly believed, in store, the Government loses a quiet, honest-dealing, conscientious, hard-working, independent and yet popular servant, and the Colonial Service is deprived of an able, well-trained, capable, sensible and personally likeable Governor who possesses that great desideratum in all officials, an earnest desire to establish in himself a reward to them that do well and a terror to evil-doers, an earnest desire to do right in his rule, to preserve the balance of liberty between all men, between all races and classes. A. E. Kennedy, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the army as ensign in the 11th Regt. 1837, Lieut. 1839; Capt. 68th Light Infantry 1840; retired from the army in 1848 to accept civil employment; was selected (while serving in the army) in 1846 to fill the office of county inspector under the board of works; and served uninterruptedly during the Irish famine, as inspector under Sir John Burgoyne's relief commission; and subsequently as inspector of poor laws, till the office was abolished in 1851; he was appointed governor of the "Gambia," and transferred to Sierra Leone in 1852; appointed consul-general of the adjoining Sherbro County, in 1854; and removed in the same year to the government of Western Australia; administered the latter government without interruption till February, 1862; created Companion of the Bath in 1862; appointed governor of Vancouver's Island, November, 1863; governor of the West Africa Settlements, November, 1867; governor of Hongkong 1872; and governor of Queensland, 1877. He was made a Kt. Bach. 1867; K.C.M.G. 1871, and C.B. 1872. It is of course too

early yet to enter into the question of where Mr. Hennessy's successor will come from and who he will be. The present Governor will leave behind him, if he goes as soon as this line of promotion would necessarily indicate, a large number of imperfect plans, some in truth quite in embryo. The interests of the colonial Chinese may suffer by these schemes not being carried out, but those who look the whole question of the present position and importance of this Colony, the future that is before her, hold in the face, may find advantages in the course of events here foreshadowed which outweigh these little hardships to our Chinese fellow-subjects.

The *Straits Times* of the 28th ult. contains the following *Orantes*, with the 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Buffs on board, arrived this forenoon somewhat unexpectedly. It has not yet been decided when the Buffs will land, and the date of the departure of the *Orantes* with the 74th Highlanders has not been fixed. It is supposed, however, that she will stay here for a few days.

The French have in contemplation to discontinue their present system of capital punishment by the guillotine, and to adopt electricity as a preferable means of disposing of condemned criminals. A severe shock would result in instantaneous death. It is expected that a Bill providing for the change will be brought before the French Chamber during its next session.

The correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* at Bombay, telegraphing the latest items of Mail news, says:—
"The Government have put out distinct feelers as to escaping war with Burma. First the *Times* had a leader distinctly denying the necessity for war. On the heels of this followed similar declarations in other London papers, too distinct to leave any doubt as to their origin. . . . There is a strong wish to close this era of wars, and a new policy certainly will follow the Liberals to power. The demand is general for Mr. Gladstone as Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is no longer any secret that Lord Beaconsfield's policy will be reversed."

In February next there will be five Sundays. This fact occurs but three times in a century. Thus, after 1880 we shall have to wait until 1920 before the shortest month in the year can again boast of five Sundays.

ROWING PROSPECTS.

During the week the various crews have been in daily practice, and as they have been in training for the past fortnight, some idea can be formed of their respective merits. For the Chairman's Cup the event may at present be considered open. Mr. Wingrove having preferred historic to aquatic honours has relinquished his seat as 'bow' in the *Sylph*. The stroke thereof, (and for the matter of that the occupant of the after thwart of the *Victoria*), have been gazed wistfully after in the Lyceum Pass by their deserted row, wandering disconsolate along Murray Pier, as "sheep having no shepherd." But the inevitable and unanswerable explanation will readily suggest itself to any Colonist of a month's standing, that the "Ole Ole Custom" "rules the roost" from Government House to the Boat Race. Whether the motto will hold good on the 19th and 20th of this moon remains in the womb of the future.

The performances of the *Zeila*, as a boat, have been disappointing. No crew we have seen in her do her justice, nor are they at present sufficiently "together" to sit her.

In other words she requires a crew of "watermen," of which she only possesses two, in her stroke and bow. The *Thistle* has been out with her Chairman's crew pretty regularly. Stroke has been giving his No. 2 plenty of work, and with advantage; but No. 3, though painstaking, is weak for the place, nor does "form" come to his assistance. No. 2 in the *Victoria* is rowing well, and sets a laudable example in reaching well out, and rowing with a straight back, a somewhat *rara avis* in Hongkong. The best race of the meeting, as we pointed out the other day, still promises to be that for the International Cup. Mr. Woodin has most wisely taken his Chairman's bow, in place of Mr. Ritchie, who somehow falls short of that excellence of which he gave promise. A twelve-stone man "screwing" in a crank craft like the *Zeila* is liable to disturb her equilibrium.

As at present constituted the "English" will form a good crew, and if they can sit their boat, will make a race of it. Were the race to be rowed to-day the "Irish" would win easily, but there remains another fortnight before the race, and bow and stroke of the Hibernians are somewhat fine, and must be let off, now and again. The Irish are the only crew at present "together." Bow has developed into a neat carman, hardworking and conscientious; Mr. Holliday does a power of work, and Mr. Murphy has certainly improved, though he still is the weak point in the boat. Mr. Travers is rowing much the same; he does not row long enough, and feathers often under water, a fault fraught with fatal results in anything like rough water.

For the American Cup we hear of two crews having been formed, and the race should afford good sport. A Service boat has entered against the *Victoria* Club—
Service Crew. V. R. C.
1 Lt. Bennett, 27th Regt. 1 Mr. Dunman.
2 Lt. Murphy, M.P. 2 Mr. Falconer.
3 Lt. Coker, M.A. 3 Mr. Holliday.
4 Lt. Friend, M.A. (Stroke). Mr. Travers (Stroke).

These crews have not yet been out, but as they all are rowing in other boats, a few times should get them "together," and a good race may fairly be anticipated. As regards the sculling, no one will give Mr. Dunman much trouble for the "Ladies' Purse," and Mr. Woodin should secure the "Seniors." Practice for the "Juniors" seems to culminate every evening in some would-be Sadler swimming for his life somewhere near the Flagship. Did the V. R. C. possess a Captain, none of the aforesaid young gentlemen would be allowed to take out the new sculling boats; they are welcome to risk their own lives, but not to damage Club property.

The officers of the Fleet are in practice to row the *Iron Duke*. Amongst the crew we noticed Commander Anceley, Lieut. Thomas, and Lieut. Moody. Having the advantage of daily practice, they should win.

por car will vary according to the state of the water. For example, on a smooth day, an allowance of 16 seconds between a four-oar and a six-oar may be correct; but let the water be rough, and double the allowance will barely be sufficient. It is a pity that there could not be a race for each description of boat. But where would the time-honoured "Ole Ole Custom" be?

LATE TELEGRAMS.

London, Nov. 11.—At the annual banquet given by the Lord Mayor at Guildhall last night, Lord Beaconsfield made a speech in which he said he believed the present revival of trade to be real because it was universal. With reference to the unsettled state of Ireland, he said that the Government was anxiously watching affairs there, and added that the Irish had never appealed to England in vain had they a grievance which required redress. His lordship described the late operations in Afghanistan as a series of brilliant successes. Our frontier had been secured and the supremacy of our arms maintained and British influence in Central Asia established. The massacre of the British Embassy at Kabul was a dark calamity which was unavoidable, because it was due to treachery. His lordship then defended in the warmest manner the Viceroy of India, whom he eulogised for his great sagacity and resources, and governing capacities. With reference to European politics, his lordship said he believed that the peace of Europe would be maintained for a long period, because all the Great Powers recognised the necessity of it. It was, however, he said, essential that England should maintain her position in the Councils of Europe, otherwise he regarded war as probable. His lordship made no allusion to his speech either to Turkish affairs, the rumoured dissolution of Parliament, or our future policy in Afghanistan.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 10.—Prince Dolgoroukoff, the Commander of the Russian force at Dengitope, has been recalled.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 12.—The Russian press interpret the speech of Lord Beaconsfield at the Guildhall in a pacific sense, in view of the forthcoming elections in Great Britain.

Sinai, Nov. 13.—The Bala Hissar is being rapidly dismantled, and destruction of the gunpowder has commenced, sufficient being kept to meet requirements. General Baker on the 8th surrounded the Indiki village in the Chardah valley, and between forty and fifty soldiers were made prisoners. Information has been received of the whereabouts of sixty more. A quantity of arms was found there, a heavy fine of grain being inflicted on the village. From Kurram, it is reported that the Chakmanians have submitted to our terms.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 13.—It is proposed to construct a railway between Orenburg, Tashkend, and the Indian-Russian frontier. The Grand Duke Alexander visits Vienna at the invitation of the Emperor of Austria.

Constantinople, Nov. 4.—The Sultan has declared to Sir H. Layard that his ministry has submitted a scheme for immediate reforms in Asia Minor, but says that his authority would be weakened, if it appeared that the act was dictated by England.

London, Nov. 15.—The Duke of Argyll, in speech at Leeds, said he was opposed to the policy of absolute non-intervention, and would refuse to allow Russia to take Afghanistan. Russia was unable to attack India without the aid of Persia. He denied that the war with Afghanistan was owing to the reception of the Russian mission at Kabul, and said that the British Government had all along determined to quarrel with Shere Ali. He characterised the Afghan policy of the Government as cruel and base and gave it as his opinion that the massacre of the British embassy at Kabul was owing to the persistent obstinacy of the Government. In conclusion, he said that the policy of the Government was attended with failure in Europe and dishonour in Asia.

Mr. Forster also made a speech at Leeds yesterday, in which he said it was impossible to keep the British troops in Afghanistan without annexing the country. The real danger, he said, to India was not the approach of Russia, but the burden of taxation and discontent engendered thereby. He deprecated burdening India with the cost of the Afghan war.

The semi-official *Agence Russe* contradicts the rumour that negotiations were in progress for the settlement of Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 15.—The *Golos* announces that the Porte has empowered the vessels of those Powers who are undesirable of British domination in Turkey to enter the Sea of Marmora.

General Tergukasoff has returned to Tobolsk.

Sourry prevails among the Russian troops composing the Tekke Turcoman expedition.

London, Nov. 15.—Dr. Hunter has delivered two lectures in Edinburgh during which he said that the benefits of British rule in India were the redeeming of the country from anarchy and barbarism, securing peace, developing trade, industry, and education, and local self government. Such results proved the injustice and partiality of those seeing nothing in India but the defects of British administration. Dr. Hunter urged the further recognition of the natives, not only in administration but in a political direction. He hoped for the time when there would be a Representative Council of natives of India who would assist the Viceroy like the Vice-regal Council.

London, Nov. 24.—Sir Garnet Wolseley has stormed Secoceni's stronghold. Affairs in the Transvaal are less threatening.

London, Nov. 27.—Mr. Gladstone and the Earl of Dalkeith have spoken in favour of the local autonomy of Ireland.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

(Before the Hon. O. B. Plunket.)
Saturday, Dec. 6.

A DRUNKEN LOAFER.

Thomas King, 35, an American engineer, unemployed, admitted being drunk and incapable in Tank Lane yesterday evening, and having been five times previously convicted during the last two years, was ordered to find two sureties in £10 each for his good behaviour or to be imprisoned for three months.

A CHINESE EXOUSE.

Pua Ai, 20, a coolie, charged with being in unlawful possession of two side channel bridges, said that on stopping on to one of the bridges a nail ran into his foot, and he took up the two bridges for the purpose of driving in the nails for fear some one else might also get his foot torn. He admitted a former conviction of larceny of clothing. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labor.

MAN FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held this afternoon (6th), at the Government Civil Hospital, before the Coroner, C. V. Creagh, Esq., and the following gentlemen as a jury: Messrs E. C. Ray, A. Wemyss, and C. A. Von Bentigvini, on the body of a Chinese male, name unknown.

P. C. No. 141, Chan Akun, stated that about 8 o'clock yesterday morning he found the body floating in the harbour opposite Bowrington, Praya East. He had it removed to the Civil Hospital.

Dr. Wharry, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, stated, the body was brought to the hospital yesterday morning about half-past 10 o'clock. It had been dead about two days. It was that of a Chinese male about twenty-five years of age and fairly nourished. On account of its having been in the water the eyelids had been nibbled by fish. There are no other marks on the body, and from the external appearances he concluded that death had resulted from drowning.

The Police, it was proved, had made every endeavour, by means of printed notices and personal enquiries, to find the relatives of the deceased, but without success.

Verdict,—"Found drowned."

CONFUCIUS AND CARLYLE.

(Communicated.)

This day (Dec. 4) is a memorable day in the Calendar of this country. It is the birthday of its great Teacher, K'ung-futzu i.e. our master K'ung, holy Teacher of ancient times. Strangely enough it is also, the birthday of Thomas Carlyle, surely also a great Teacher, who this day attains his 84th year. The master said:—"The wise have gladness and the virtuous (仁) live [long] to old age." But it is not any idle purpose that prompts us to note this remarkable coincidence. Mencius said:—"Sun was born in Chu-fung and died in Ming-tzu: Wan Wang was born in Chou, and died in Pei-ying. These regions were removed from each other more than a thousand li; and the age of the one after that of the other was more than a thousand years. But the principles of their teaching were one, like the two halves of a seal." Indeed the teaching of such men must necessarily be the same, only in many cases the dialect or the symbols with which they express themselves are different. For Truth is one; and the different representations which the Teachers of Humanity in different ages give of it are only different in that they are views of the same seen from different points, manifestations of the same, which appeared under different circumstances. To borrow the phraseology of Chung Yung we would say, the *Tao* (道) must be and is for ever the same or it is not *Tao*, and only the *Chiao* (教) or doctrine can be different. But what we have to remark in the teachings of these two Teachers, is that not only the truths which they teach are the same, but the manner in which they set forth these truths seems to be remarkably similar, the language often almost identical, the views of our Existence and the principles of our duty as taught by them, the same.

It is perhaps but an idle occupation to note resemblances and find parallels, however striking these may be. Fain would we rather, could we but, to the furthest make the teachings of these teachers known to the reader, so that he may be led to go to them himself. But we would perhaps run a great risk if not the certainty of ridicule, were we to express it as our opinion, at this moment when China is so vehemently called upon to take lessons from Europe, that there are lessons in the History and sacred doctrines in the Literature of this Country which Europe might learn not without advantage and profit. But in these days when everything, even Religion and Philosophy is tested by results, the inquirer into Chinese Literature might hesitate and doubt, when he sees the actual state of this Country. But he ought to be assured that, whatever good there yet remains among the Chinese, they surely and verily owe to the teachings of their Sages, or even that the black-haired people still exists as a people and are not swept away from the face of the Earth. At this moment strange doctrines and beliefs and disbeliefs are current in Europe, strange theories of Government or rather of No-government, of Morality, of Religion; but there are not wanting wise men who stand above the multitude, who listen not to the "temporary noises," but consult the "silent oracles," these men have declared and are declaring with emphasis, with vehemence, with sadness and grandeur, that such doctrines, such creeds, such beliefs are now and for ever false and must lead to certain ruin. At the head of these stands the Philosopher of Chelsea.

It was a time very similar to this that the Eastern philosopher (Confucius) was born, we are told:—"The World was beginning to decay, the principles of the ancient Kings were forgotten. Wild doctrines and deeds of violence were rife, idle vagrant scholars wandered about preaching the one and among the princes and people the other was of common occurrence." Confucius feared the result of all this and wrote "The Spring and Autumn," a work which, in object and purport, might be compared with the "History of the French Revolution," both histories of records of anarchy. It was also a period of great activity now as now in Europe; but the wise saw everywhere confusion and anarchy or the beginning of greater anarchy which to the multitude appeared as so many signs and symptoms of progress and prosperity. How interesting and instructive would be a History of that period known in Chinese history as the *Chun Chiu*, *Li Ch Kuo*, could there be found some one who would undertake to understand it rightly and set it in any European language. Europe would see there the beginning, the progress and end of the crisis which she is undergoing at this moment. But for such undertaking it would require a head with superior brains and not a skull filled with Hebrew lumber only. But to come to the points of resemblance which we can here only indicate, we would note as follows:—
1. Compare what is said by the Eastern Philosopher of the *T'ien-ming*, the Will of

Heaven, with what Carlyle has written of the "Divine Idea which lies beneath the appearances of things." Confucius said:—"At thirty my studies were finished; at forty I had no more doubts; at fifty I then knew the Will of Heaven (天命)." Compare with this, "the Centre of Indifference"—and the "Everlasting Yea" in the History of Herr Prof. Teufelsdröckh in Sartor Resartus.

II. The *Ch'un-tzu*, or the superior man, which occurs so often in the sayings of Confucius, would, translated into the language of Carlyle, be the Hero—or the heroic man; while the *shun-jin* of the Chinese, corresponds with the valet or flunkey of the Scotch philosopher.

III. Among minor points may be noted what they both say, of "Silence," of "Sincerity," of "Politeness" (禮). The Master said:—"I would I had not spoken at all." "What shall we have then to record," said a disciple, "if the Master did not speak?" The Master answered:—"Does Heaven speak? The seasons run their course and all things are born, yet does Heaven speak?" Looking upwards with a look which we can well imagine. Is not this what the Scotch philosopher might have said? Indeed a story somewhat similar to this is told of Carlyle.

IV. Hero-Worship. Read the conduct and words of his disciples towards the Sage, and that of this Sage himself towards the ancient sage Emperors. Indeed if I were asked to express in one word what is called Confucianism, I would say, not, "Filial Piety," as some heads filled with water have conceived it and spread abroad, but even this,—"Hero-Worship," the only creed, says Carlyle, which will never become obsolete or be superseded.

V. The Divine Right of Kings and, in fact, the whole theory of Government—a theory somewhat different from the Constitutional.

VI. Carlyle, particularly in his later works, has often expressed what he conceived a Nation's History—a Nation's Bible—as in fact what a Nation's Literature should be. Now the Chinese Bible compiled by Confucius, contains "History," "Poetry," "Ceremonies," and "Science."

VII. Lastly, what they both did not speak of, is also remarkable. "The Master did not speak of Heaven, he did speak of the Nature of Man," Carlyle loves to quote the words of Kant on those things which struck him with awe, the more he contemplated them,—"der bestimmte Himmel und das moralische Wesen des Menschen."

We have here indicated only the few striking points the reader will find in both the Sages; many sentences almost identical in expression which we have not room here to transcribe. As we have said, the teachings both spring from the same root, (*Tao*), and must necessarily be the same. But we must here remark that the usual method of reading and understanding the writings of Confucius as indeed of any true book, can never lead to any result. It is common to hear that the teachings of Confucius contain many beautiful truths but also many lamentable errors; i.e. to say there are detached maxims good and others bad as in a basket of plums, which we must pick out and select. Now we must emphatically question this method of understanding the teachings of such men as Confucius has to be classed amongst. In that manner, books like *Roche's* maxims or *Sunday School* precepts might be read. But the doctrines and teaching of men like Confucius are one spring from one Root (*Tao*); and must be true from the root, or else false at the root. The Master said:—"My doctrine is that of an all-embracing Unity." We say therefore that in any way to understand those detached sayings—which judged in the way that one judges of *Roche's* or *Sunday School* maxims, are poor enough platitudes and truisms—one must get a glimpse of this Unity. The reverent *Tai-Kung* said to some one who would set him above his master:—"To use the illustration of the wall of a house. My wall only reaches to the shoulders. One may look over and see what there is in the house. The wall of my master is many feet high. If one do not find the door and enter by it, he will not see the beauties inside the ancestral temple, and the hundred officers in their rich array." "And there are probably few," added he, "who find the door." If we keep this in mind, we can well understand the dogmatism of the Chinese scholars with regard to the least important sayings of the Master, or the plenary inspiration-men of the West. What do they mean? Even this, that every truth taught by the Master, or contained in the Bible, does not stand alone, detached, but is connected and springs from one root; and you cannot question the one without questioning the root or Unity upon which it and all other truths in the system are founded. It is only when they themselves do not understand the root (*Tao*), and cannot separate the spirit from the outward form and letter, but blindly bind themselves and others to these latter, it is then we give them the name of pedants, dogmatists and other harsh names.

But to return. As we have noted the resemblances in the teachings of these two Masters, it may be as well to remark their differences. One great difference meets one at the outset in the character of their teachings. It is that the one is more constructive, affirmative and positive, while the other is more destructive and negative. It is more as a Great Destroyer of Shams that the stern Scotch philosopher appears to us than as a constructor of any distinct doctrines or beliefs. It is while vehemently denying and denouncing the false that Carlyle asserts and affirms the true, whereas on the other hand Confucius devoted himself to restore the holy doctrines of the ancient kings, in compiling the holy Canons or Scriptures as we have seen, and in establishing and fixing (禮) the Ceremonies. Does the reader know what this *Li* (禮) is which has been translated "Rules of Propriety," "Ceremonies" &c.? When Confucius was asked he answered:—"A great question indeed!" The best translation into European language is the Latin *mores*, manners, moralities, indeed all manners, moralities, civilities, courtesies, obligations, dignities, ceremonies, aesthetics, refinement, nay Religion itself, so far as its outward form is regarded, all is founded on this *Li*; it is the general name for all of them. Well might the Master say,—"a great question indeed!" Its root however may be said to be "reverence" (the *shun-jin* of Goethe). It is perhaps the best term with which to define the word Civilization. But to explain or discuss the meaning of this *Li*, even if we could, would lead us too far from our object. We will only ask the reader who is in China to consider this:—What is it in the character of the people of this coun-

try that estranges him so much? Is it the want of wisdom, knowledge, of honesty, of virtue? Take two ordinary men on the streets, one European and the other a Chinaman. Open up their spiritual nature if that were possible and I fancy you would see as much greediness and duplicity, and as little wisdom or virtue in the one as in the other. What is it then that makes it possible for you to eat your victuals with the one and, if need be, to sleep on the same couch with him, and not with the other? Is it not even refinement, manners, or *Li* (禮) that makes all the difference? Take the first white-shirted fellow you meet, with kid gloves on his hands and eye-glass on his nose, as he trips along. You know that in his heart there is not one particle of honour or purity, yet he is well-dressed woman drop her umbrella and you see him hasten forward to pick it up and gracefully present it to her. You will probably on occasions allow him to take your sister or daughter down to dinner or hand her to the carriage, while on the other hand you feel it difficult even to ask the Chinaman, however honest and amiable a man you may know him to be, to your drawing-room and introduce him to your family.

But at the time of Confucius, the *Li* (禮) was almost spoken together with *Yo* (樂) or Music, and the Music and Ceremonies may be compared with what in Europe is called *Aesthetics* and the Fine Arts. At that time a gentleman would pride himself on his knowledge of the Music and Ceremonies, and the modern European man of culture prides himself on his taste in the Fine Arts and *Aesthetics*. To a European reader it may seem strange that grave statesmen and ministers and princes should have long discussions on the nature of the ear that should be worn on a certain sacrifice. But let him think for a moment how many volumes at present lie in Europe on a few mutilated, naked stone gods and goddesses, on Gothic, Grecian, Etruscan Architecture on Beauty. Let him go to a Royal Academy Exhibition and hear the remarks made there. Then he will be able to conceive what the Chinese of Confucius' time have to say of "Music and Ceremonies."

But we have to note the different attitudes which each of these teachers assumes towards this—*Li Yo* (禮樂) or *Aesthetics* and Fine Arts. As we have said the character of his teaching was more constructive, affirmative, so we see that Confucius not only looked favourably upon the *Aesthetics* and Fine Arts of his time, but himself strove to learn them and to teach them to others; so much so that he was often ridiculed as the man of Ceremonies. On the other hand those who have read Carlyle's writings know his opinion of art and the Fine Arts in general. "Among the windy Gospels addressed to our poor Nineteenth Century, there are few louder than this of Art." Or read his piece on the opera. It is however the immense shams and unvarnished and empty discussions on this Art and Fine Art that makes the irritated Sage, whose character, as we have said, is rather the Destroyer of Shams, so impatient with it, and to refuse to recognise its claims at all. But that he is not blind to what worth there lies in this Art might be inferred from his admiration for Goethe whose whole life was spent in its service (Kunst). Confucius often spoke of the influence of the *Li* (禮) on the rulers of men. But here is what may be considered Carlyle's definition of this *Li* (禮). He says:—"An immense endowment is this Politeness, if you consider it well! A very great and indispensable help to whatever other faculties of Kingship a man may have. Indeed it springs from them all (its sources, every kingly (君子) *Chün tzu*, faculty lying in you), and is as the beautiful natural skin and visible sanction, index and outcome of them all. No King can rule without it; none but potential Kings can really have it. In the crude what we call unbreathed or unform, all men of Genius have it; but see what it avails some of them—you see Samuel Johnson for instance—in that crude form, who was so rich in it too in that crude way."

Quotations.

Hongkong, December 6.

OPUM.—New Patna, east.—\$565
" Old " cash.—530
" New Bouaree, cash.—516
" Old " cash.—
" New Malwa, credit.—700
" Allowance—Teela.—
" Old Malwa, credit.—740
" Allowance—Teela.—

Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 3/9 1/2
" Demand, ... 3/9 1/2
" 30 days' sight, ... 3/9 1/2
" 4 months' sight, ... 3/9 1/2
Credits, 4 ... 3/10 1/2
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 3/10 1/2
India, Wire, ... 23 1/2
" Demand, ... 22 1/2
Shanghai, demand, ... 7 1/2
" 80 days' sight, ... 7 1/2
Gold Leaf, 99 1/2 fine ... 27.15
Sovereigns, ... 5.27

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 56 1/2 prem. sellers.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,360.
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350.
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,125.
Yangtze Ins. A.soc., Tls. 780, buyers.
Chinese Insurance Co., \$3.0, sales.
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$215, buyers.
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 18 1/2 prem.
H.K. & W. S.-boat Co., \$19 prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 109
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$66.
China Sugar Refining Co., \$158
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal.
Do. of 1877, do.

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)
Hongkong, December 6.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. ... 30.250
Do. 1 P.M. ... 31.190
Do. 4 P.M. ...
THERMOMETER—A.M. ... 64
Do. 1 P.M. ... 73
Do. 4 P.M. ...
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 85
Do. " " 1 P.M. ... 85
Do. " " 4 P.M. ...
Do. Maximum ... 73
Do. Minimum over night ... 63

THE "DOUBLE ACROSTICS FOR THE SERVICES."

The "Double Acrostics for the Services" are distinguished by the two principal words being connected with the Naval and Military professions, such for example as "Sword," "Marling-pike," "Platoon," &c. No such restriction applies to the lights.

All solutions should be sent to Editor, China Mail Office, by noon, on the Friday following the publication of any one Acrostic, with the word "Acrostic" on the envelope. Any arriving subsequently will not be entertained.

A premium of \$10 will be given to the person giving the greatest number of correct solutions by New Year's day. Every Saturday a new Acrostic will be given, together with the solution of the one of the previous week.—The successful names will also be published.

ANSWER TO ACROSTIC No. VII.		
Arquebusers.	Arms	Sharpshooters.
A	Rajah	S
R	Quagga	H
Q	Usurer	A
U	Ethiopia	R
E	Bellows	P
B	Utriah	S
S	Sirocco	H
I	Io	O
E	Elect	T
R	Race	E
S	Slander	R

No correct answer has been received. The answers from "Taeping" and "Jack and Jill" are both incorrect in one light only, the 6th and 10th respectively. It is always safest to adhere closely to the literal meaning.

VIII.

Though that my bulk necessity decides (As she in truth compels all else besides), Yet my employment now is much the same Since Mars of old commenced war's horrid game.

With plant move I round the hostile foe My sinuous arms with bristling terrors throw, Or when rebuffed, back on my fellow shrink, With him to "do or die" on Ruin's brink. More glad I float than e'er I saw blue sea, Lying entranced at every passing breeze, Haply the wondrous song my lullaby Of love-sick lark quick mounting to the sky. Not ever thus, for on the vessel's wake Offtimes mid flying surf my way I take; Nor from the mountain crag, the desert plain, Where'er my path may be, do I refrain.

Like as our first may be of varied size So must our form be true to human eyes, Exact and uniform in each detail. If'er thy foe thou trustest to prevail, No laxity in martial things can pay, The strictest warrior surest wins the day. Acquaintance have we made with all that move, Or breathe, or die, or feel the joys of love; Our manners painful and our ways a thrall, Yet are we forced by mankind upon all.

1. The briefest epitaph for you and me, A synonym for half eternity.

2. If you're in for a horse-race Or other such match, And with this thing have dealings, 'T would be wiser to scratch.

3. More often unpleasant than not, My meaning most simple and plain, Yet with many it falls to my lot To be doubted again and again.

4. It and the like more misery behold Than eye hath seen or tongue of mankind told. One poor, years ago, did life the veil, And from its equal sadness came a wail That whilst we mortals draw our fleeting breath, Will tell its direful tale of living death.

YORICK.

A WOMAN'S QUESTION.

Do you know that you have asked for the costliest thing Ever made by the Hand above— A woman's heart and a woman's life And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know that you have asked for this priceless thing As a child might ask for a toy? Demanding what others have died to win, With the reckless dash of a boy.

You have written my lesson of duty out, Man-like you have questioned me— Now stand at the bar of my woman's soul Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton (shall always be) hot, Your socks and your shirts shall be whole; I require your heart to be true as God's stars, And pure as heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef; I require a far better thing; A seamstress you're wanting for stockings and shirts, I look for a man and a king.

A king for a beautiful realm called home, And a man that the maker, God, Shall look upon as he did the first, And say "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade From my soft, young cheek one day, Will you love me then, 'mid the falling leaves, As you did 'mid the bloom of May?

Is your heart an ocean so strong and deep I may launch my all on its tide? A loving woman finds heaven or hell On the day she is made a bride.

I require all things that are good and true, All things that a man should be, If you give this all, I would stake my life To be all you demand of me.

If you cannot do this—a laundress and cook You can hire, with little to pay; But a woman's heart and a woman's life Are not to be won that way.

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

LORD CARNARVON'S VIEWS ON MR. POPE HENNESSY'S POLICY.

In the debate on Deportation and Flogging which took place in the Legislative Council on the 6th ultimo, H. E. the Governor made reference to a despatch he had received from Lord Carnarvon. Mr. Hennessy could not be expected to publish that document in the Government Gazette, so we make room for it in our columns, on the principle that it is only fair to hear both sides of an argument. No one can accuse Mr. Hennessy of failing to put his own peculiar views in his own peculiar way. This is what Lord Carnarvon thinks, with the whole case before him:—

Downing Street, Jan. 3, 1878. Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the despatches of the numbers and dates noted below, (a) which you have addressed to me upon a variety of topics connected with the penal system of Hongkong.

2. The receipt of a large number of separate despatches dealing, not always finally or in any distinctly explained connection, with different portions of a subject or with isolated cases, is, I am compelled to say, embarrassing, and leaves me in doubt how far, at any moment, I have your views completely before me. I need not however delay to intimate to you that while I appreciate the activity with which you have addressed yourself to a subject which as you have long been aware I deem most important, I am not, as at present advised, prepared to accept all your conclusions, or to believe that the action taken by you without reference to me can in all cases be sustained.

3. The consideration which I have as yet been able to give to the numerous despatches, which you have addressed to me on this subject, viewed in connection with the opinions and acts of your predecessors as well as of my own in this office, does not lead me to anticipate that I shall be justified in sanctioning the reversal or material alteration of the penal system now in force in Hongkong, which, notwithstanding some defects, as to the immediate removal of which there can be no question, has, as I have understood during a considerable period, been generally effective in securing the public peace and personal security.

4. The information previously received in this department had not prepared me for your observations as to the increase of serious crime in the Colony, and as your statements refer to the past three years only, I have thought it desirable to examine with care the tabular comparison of the police returns of crime during the longer period of ten years upon which your statements rest, and which is contained in your despatch of the 22nd of August (b).

I have also desired Mr. Deane, the Superintendent of Police, who is in England, to furnish me with a report upon the subject, of which I transmit a copy.

5. In my despatch of the 22nd of August (c) I intimated that with the information which you had laid before me it seemed to me that in the absence of any other apparent cause your predecessor had good reason for connecting the marked and simultaneous rise of the number of prisoners in gaol with the influx of Chinese by cheap steamers from Canton.

I now learn, from your Despatch of the 11th October, (d) that Sir Arthur Kennedy probed the question more deeply, and collected statistics which you enclose, and which hardly have the effect of supporting your view of the case. It seems that the increase in the number of prisoners has been due to increased activity by the police against offenders guilty of small police offences, such as mendicancy, hawkers, &c., but it would appear scarcely consistent to speak of the result as indicating a serious increase of crime.

6. It is true that the crimes classified as serious were more numerous in 1876 than in any other year of the ten, but only by two as compared with 1871, and by twenty-seven as compared with 1867, the figures being—

	1867.	1871.	1876.
1,458	1,483	1,495	

and I should have supposed it to be possible that the figures might decrease again in 1877 from similar causes, doubtless accidental, to those which led to similar decrease in the years between 1867 and 1871 and between 1871 and 1876. I observe indeed from your speech transmitted in your Despatch No. 122 of 22nd September, that on the 17th September the numbers in gaol were 332 as against 430 at the corresponding date of 1876, and you report in your later despatches that the diminution had continued throughout the month of September and the early part of October.

The decrease is highly satisfactory as tending to negative any inference of serious danger to the Colony which might have been drawn from the figures of 1876.

7. I have enquired how far the state of the population in different years might bear upon this question, and I find that by admitting that important factor to the calculation the number for 1876 is shown not to be relatively the largest of the ten years. For instance, in 1872 the population was 121,000 and the number of serious crimes 1,394, or 1 to every 86 persons in Hongkong. In 1876 the population was 129,000 and the number of serious crimes 1,495, giving the proportion of 1 to every 85 persons.

8. For the character of those crimes which are classified as serious, I referred to the report of the Superintendent of Police, and I find that the actual increase over 1876 was due to 11 more cases of highway robbery and 121 more larcenies than in the preceding year.

But it appears that of the 24 highway robberies reported, two were not substantiated, and eight were comparatively trifling; I have not the means of judging how far the larcenies were important or of a trivial nature, and I now learn from Mr. Deane that the piracies were 6 in each year, that there were 4 murders in 1876 as against 3 in 1875, but that there was a diminution on each of the five remaining heads classified as serious crimes.

9. It is true as you state that in the five years 1873 to 1876 the annual number of offences of all kinds had increased to 7,124 as against 5,718 in the preceding period of five years, but this result would appear to be referable to the fact that the minor offences for 1873 amounted to 8,968, and in 1873 to 6,164, as compared with 4,086 in 1876 and 5,091 in 1876. With the ex-

(a) Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.
(b) Not printed.
(c) No. 7.

planation which you furnished respecting the nature of the arrests in September and October 1876 and that supplied by Mr. Deane's Annual Report, paragraph 4, these figures appear to me not to be abnormal if compared with the minor offences in any of the remaining six years of the decade. I also learn from Mr. Deane's present Report that in the five years since 1871 the practice has obtained of including cases of mendicancy and of street cries in these returns, and that these two items represent 566 of the 5,091 cases returned for 1876.

10. I have gone with some minuteness into these figures in order to satisfy myself whether crime has been in fact increasing, as you apprehend, and in a "steady and dangerous ratio" (to quote your own words to the Chief Justice), and whether, if so, the increase is attributable, as I understand you to imply, to the alleged vicious nature of the penal system of Hongkong. Taking everything into account I am glad to believe that the facts, so far as they are before me, do not appear to warrant so grave a conclusion, nor do I see, from the circumstances and figures stated, ground for thinking that serious crime, or indeed crime in general, was becoming unusually frequent in 1876.

11. I have no desire to underrate the energy with which you apply yourself to the prosecution of any administrative reform in which you are engaged; but you will on reflection, I think, agree with me that in undertaking and initiating changes, especially in a place and under circumstances which are new and unfamiliar, a governor will do wisely to secure the co-operation of those who, from long experience, are competent to lend valuable assistance, and thus to avoid undesirable conflict with individuals, no less than actual mistakes, as to the nature of the reforms which are expedient or practicable. For this reason I will frankly say that I should have addressed myself with more confidence to the consideration of the other points raised in the despatches under acknowledgment if I had perceived that your opinion were formed after consultation with the Executive Council whose special province it is to bring to the assistance of the Governor the experience acquired by their longer residence in a Colony, in which everything must at first be strange to him; but, so far as I can gather from the papers, the opinions which you express are entirely your own, except in so far as they are supported by the medical opinion of the Colonial Surgeon.

12. I entertain the most anxious desire to abolish, as far as possible, all brutalizing punishments, and especially any punishments which may be proved to be injurious to the health of the criminals, but I cannot but feel that the general discontinuance of flogging as a punishment for Chinese criminals of certain classes is a question of extreme difficulty which should be very calmly and patiently examined. The barbarity of Chinese punishments is notorious, and no flogging inflicted in Hongkong is able to compare with them in severity. It is the knowledge of this fact, and the admitted danger of attracting criminals from the Province of Kwangtung by a system of comparative leniency, that has led to the establishment in Hongkong of a penal system different from that adopted in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions. The Colony under your government has been regarded hitherto in this office as a place *per se* to be dealt with on principles which might not be sanctioned elsewhere. The existing laws were indeed introduced with the express object of providing for the Colony a security for person and property which was wanting previously, and whatever the actual cause, it is not denied that that security has, since those laws were passed, been obtained.

13. I am, however, reluctant to believe that this state of security depends upon the greater or less publicity with which corporal punishment is administered. Whilst I am by no means opposed to the use of corporal punishment within proper limits, with the due safeguards, and when applied to particular offences, I personally entertain a strong opinion that the practice of flogging prisoners in public cannot be useful and may easily become demoralizing. I am satisfied that this is the case in civilised, and I believe that it is likely to be so in partially civilised communities, living, it may be, under peculiar customs, and the influence of peculiar feelings and traditions, and as the question of its continuance at Hongkong is now fairly raised, I have no hesitation in expressing my objection to the practice, and I shall be glad if it can be eventually given up.

14. I am at this moment engaged in considering this question in connection with all the Crown Colonies, and I do not, therefore, desire you at present to make any alteration in the law by amending any ordinance under which public flogging is inflicted. I feel satisfied that the foregoing expression of my views will be sufficient to induce the judges and the magistrates to refrain from sentencing offenders to be publicly whipped, pending my consideration of the subject, but in addition to the information which will be asked for shortly in a circular despatch, I shall wish to be furnished at the end of June 1878 with reports by the judges, the magistrates, and the chief of the police, informing me whether the discontinuance of public flogging has been followed by any increase of the crimes for which it has hitherto been inflicted. In the meanwhile, I am confident that I can rely upon the judicial officers of the Colony for their ready co-operation with me in the manner which I have now indicated.

My attention has been drawn to the observations of the Chief Justice as reported in the China Mail of the 11th of October, when passing sentence upon two criminals convicted separately of highway robbery, accompanied in each case with gross personal violence.

The very rare occasions (once in 1875, twice in 1876, twice in 1877) upon which of late years the Supreme Court has had occasion to exercise its powers make it only probable that the powers have not been strained or abused, while the case of *Lan a Tuen* indicates that stringent laws are still necessary. The audacity of the crime and the possibility of such a highway robbery and wounding occurring in daylight in a frequented thoroughfare of the city may serve to show that occasionally, at least, the law is required to deal with no ordinary criminals.

The list of crimes also for which the magistrates may inflict a whipping under Ordinance 16 of 1875 is so peculiar that I am certainly not prepared to go further and authorise the discontinuance of all corporal punishment, nor do I find myself in a position to express definite approval of the adoption of the ratian as the only instrument of punishment.

15. As regards the physical effects of a flogging with the cat, I felt from the first considerable difficulty in accepting as conclusively the views of Dr. Ayres as reported in your Despatch of the 22nd of August, (d) and its enclosures. I have read his report to you of the 23rd of June transmitted in your Despatch of the 6th of July, (e) in which he states that an *Ana Fu* and a *Nu a Mau* were convalescent from receiving their flogging when the condition of their backs, as reported by you, indicates that they were then by no means in a fit state to receive further corporal punishment.

16. I have also read his letter dated the 6th of July enclosed in your Despatch, No. 98 (d), in which he refers to his last annual report and gives the reasons which he says induced him to recommend in that report that the flogging of prisoners should be carried out as in India. I have referred to that report, and find only the following passage:—"It appears to me a pity that the flogging Act is not in force the same as in India. I think less harm is done to the prisoner by 21 days than by starvation for 7, 14, or 21 days, as the case may be, on rice and water, which in many cases it is impossible to carry out. I think a flogging would be more effectual in preventing the return of prisoners to gaol; anyhow it would make a considerable reduction in their numbers if such an Act applied to petty thefts, &c."

17. If, as he states in his letter of the 6th of July, Dr. Ayres has noticed in all floggings of Chinese by the cat that they suffer, besides the external injury to the skin, more or less from congestion of the lungs, and if, as you report in the Despatch, he has invariably observed by the breathing and the pulse and frequently by the stethoscope the presence of congestion of the lungs in Chinese, I should wish to be informed whether he has ever during his previous years of service brought these facts to the notice of the Government, and if not you will desire him to explain why he has not done so. I should wish also to be furnished with copies of some of the notices, if there are any, in the case book or other hospital book in which his observations are recorded. In the absence of such information his statement requires corroboration.

18. I request you to have the prisoners *Yeung Aman*, who on the 27th of November 1876, received a third flogging of 25 lashes within six months, and *Leong Aloi* who underwent a similar punishment upon the 18th March 1877, to be examined by the two most competent medical men obtainable unconnected with the Colonial Service, and that you will forward to me their report without delay. I should be glad if one of these gentlemen could be the Chief Surgeon of one of Her Majesty's ships or the head of the Naval Hospital or the Principal Medical officer of the garrison.

19. I further wish to be informed whether there is any other medical man in the Colony who has at any time acted as Colonial Surgeon, and if so, whether he concurs in Dr. Ayres' opinion. It is I confess surprising to me that if the effect of the cat upon Chinese is such as is stated it should have escaped the notice of previous Colonial Surgeons, and I regret that you have not obtained other medical testimony to throw light upon so startling a disclosure. I feel satisfied that every medical man in Her Majesty's service or practising in the Colony would have been ready at your request to assist in establishing the truth or otherwise of a theory which is of extreme importance, whether regarded from the point of view of ordinary humanity, of medical science, or of penal discipline.

20. In pursuance of this view and in order that the question may be thoroughly examined, I request you to obtain for me the report of a Board as to the prevalence or otherwise of pulmonary complaints among the prisoners generally, and upon the physical effect of a flogging with a cat upon Chinese offenders in good health, and it will be satisfactory if you can obtain the aid of any medical officer of rank in Her Majesty's Naval or Military Service in the prosecution of such inquiry.

21. I was able to submit Dr. Ayres' letter of the 6th of July and your Despatch enclosing it to the Indian Medical Board under the Presidency of Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., and I requested them to favour me with their opinion as to the probable predisposition of Chinese to affections of the lungs if flogged on the back with the cat, and in reply I was informed "that the Board are unanimously of opinion that there is nothing, so far as they know, in the physique of the healthy Chinese which should predispose them to affections of the lungs after flogging with the cat more than Europeans or men of other nationalities; and speaking from probability they consider such a state of things very unlikely."

22. Having been thus advised, it is necessary that I should reserve my opinion until I have received the proofs I have requested and the report of the Board, of which it will be as well that Dr. Ayres should not be a member, as he will be one of the principal witnesses before it.

23. I have now to refer to the case of *Wong a Kwai*, which in the table of contents to the printed correspondence on prison discipline enclosed in your Despatch of the 22nd of September, you describe as a ("f") "case of incurable lung disease produced by flogging."

24. I learn from the Despatch that on one of your visits to the gaol Dr. Ayres reported verbally to you that the prisoner was labouring under an incurable pulmonary disease; that he frequently suffered from hemorrhage of the lungs, and that this was owing to the way in which he had been flogged. You naturally called for a written report on the case, and in this written report, dated the 6th of July, Dr. Ayres states that as far as he can ascertain this man had no phthisical history, and that his personal physique does not at all correspond with that of a man suffering from hereditary phthisis; besides that it is generally admitted by officers of the gaol who knew him when he first entered that he was then of very powerful build for his size, and that his present broken-down state of health is entirely owing to the punishments he received years ago.

25. I do not perceive any statement of the prisoner's age or of his occupation before he came into the gaol in 1862, but the prison record in your Despatch of the 18th July (g) shows him to have committed numerous crimes of violence, two escapes, and a foul offence, so that it is not surprising that he should have been an inmate of the gaol almost incessantly since 1862, or that his list of punishments for prison offences should be a long one.

26. His criminal sentences of penal servitude seem not to have comprised flogging, or anything out of the ordinary course. The punishments for the prison offences appear to have been double flogs or three days rice and water, this last on twelve occasions in two years between 4th January 1865 and 11th April 1877, the intervals varying considerably, and only once, in 1868, being less than three months, except that in 1865 a fourth day was added for a fresh offence; it also appears that on three occasions he was sentenced to three days' solitary confinement. It is not suggested that his illness was caused by a certain caning he received, with a rattan for a foul offence in 1870, and there is apparently nothing to connect his illness with the two floggings administered with the cat, 24 lashes on the 14th January 1867 and 30 lashes on the 29th July 1874.

27. I presume that the Gaol Regulations enclosed in your Despatch of the 6th of July, (h) with reference to medical examination, were duly carried out by the proper officers (Dr. Ayres himself I conclude on the second occasion), and that they did not report as fit for corporal punishment a man who was known to be suffering from lung disease. If the prisoner was examined and found free from disease in July 1874, it should have been explained at what date it first appeared and when it became incurable.

28. It would appear, however, that *Wong a Kwai's* phthisis had not been detected by medical examination in any of its earlier stages, and if such be the case, he must, it would seem, either have been examined before his floggings, and have been passed as medically fit for the punishment, or have not been examined, and in that case there is nothing to show when, how, or from what causes the disease originated.

29. The number of floggings for 1876-7, as reported in your Despatch of the 18th of July, (i) appear to be exceedingly high, but you give me no information as to how many were inflicted with the cat, and to those how many in public, nor as to the number of juvenile offenders included in the Magistrates' sentences. I observe, however, that, except in two cases of 20 strokes, two of 18, and two of 15, the Magistrates' sentences were ordinarily for not more than 10 or 12 strokes, frequently for less, so that the punishments seem not to have been severe, and as your Despatch contains no report or explanation from the Magistrates as to the necessity for the infliction of such frequent corporal punishment, I am not in a position to express any opinion upon this subject, and I wait to hear the opinions I have asked for as to the results that will have followed on the discontinuance of all public flogging.

30. With reference to the question of deportation, I see no reason at present for any alteration of the law, especially as regards the expatriation of mendicants. It is impossible that the Colony should be allowed to become a vast almshouse for the Kwang Tung Province, and the best method of disposing of the hundreds of mendicants who appear to come over every year is to send them back to the mainland from which they come. I am, however, afraid that your complaints of the method in which the law has been administered are, in some instances, well founded, and I shall be glad to learn that you have devised some means of dealing with these cases which, without weakening the force of these necessary enactments, will be free from all similar objections in future.

31. As regards Ordinance No. 4 of 1872, under which, as you will remember, a brand can be put upon such convicts as may voluntarily petition the Governor to be released upon that condition, and on a promise to leave the Colony, undertaking if they return to submit to be punished as the law directs, I shall be prepared on hearing that you have consulted your Council upon the subject and have found a remedy which can be recommended, to consider the advisability of its adoption.

32. There remains the question of dealing with old offenders, and it seems to me, upon the materials before me, that the gaol has not been made sufficiently deterrent to them. But there has not yet been time for me to learn the effect of your directions to the Magistrates to send cases of larceny to the Supreme Court if the offender had been previously convicted.

This practice will cause much additional labour for the Supreme Court in cases of simple larceny, and I fear, may greatly inconvenience the jurors, and I shall wait to learn how far it has produced the results you anticipate before I express an approval of your action. I am disposed, indeed, to doubt whether this course will be altogether successful. It is, I am inclined to think, inside the gaol walls that an amendment should be sought.

33. I must now say in conclusion that it is with regret that I have felt obliged in this Despatch to qualify the approval which I should have been glad to convey to you unreservedly. I fully recognize the zeal with which you have applied yourself to a very important class of subjects, but I should find myself better able to support you in any step of measures of reform if I could feel satisfied that the information upon which you desire me to take action had been fully weighed and tested by you in conjunction with the Executive and Legislative Councils, whose local knowledge and experience are no less necessary to a Secretary of State when he is called upon to consider the expediency of important changes, than that zeal and ability for which I am now, as previously, very ready to give you credit.

I have, &c.
(Signed) CARNARVON.

(h) No. 1 (i) No. 4.

I-THEGENCE from Siberia (says the Examiner) states that several prominent officials at Vladivostok are on the point of bringing out a daily paper, to be called the Vladivostok Vindicator. The number of "possible" subscribers in Vladivostok being only 1003, the Government has promised to assist the proprietors with a small subsidy.

A Hindoo baker in Calcutta, proud of the English he has acquired, displays the sign "European Loafers" over his door.

THE Anaheim Gazette has a yarn about a natural anti-fall spring near that town. An obese man drinks the water for a few weeks, and weighs fifty or sixty pounds less. It is probably a lie.

RECENT remark of a Massachusetts sexton:—"This would be a lovely day for a berrien—if there was anybody to be berried."

JOSE Billings says: "Cider may be a good tonic, but I can manage to get so drunk on it that I can't tell one of the 10 commandments from a key-tall of a base-ball club."

(g) No. 5 (h) No. 6 (i) No. 7 (j) No. 8

COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. DRAKE & Co.'s Canton Market Report, dated Canton, 4th Dec, says:—

During the past two weeks, a very quiet tone has prevailed in our Tea market, and only small settlements have resulted.

Congou.—The demand for these teas both here and at Macao has slackened; buyers are holding off for lower rates, but natives, having paid high prices in the country for the leaf, are disinclined to make any great concession.

Scented Teas.—The transactions noted below were all made in the first week of the fortnight; latterly, no inclination has been shown to be interested in the inferior stock now offering, and unless much lower rates are accepted, than are at present asked, further settlements during the season are likely to be very insignificant. Stocks of all kinds are now very much reduced, and the supply of scented flower is well-nigh exhausted. There is no change to make in quotations, former prices having been paid for the few settlements reported.

The following is a summary of the fortnight's business:—

Congou, 200 boxes at Tls. 25 a 32 per picul; Scented Capar, 3,700 boxes at Tls. 13 a 26 per picul; Scented Orange Pekoe, 750 boxes at Tls. 10 a 28 per picul.

Export of the various descriptions of Teas shipped from Canton Waters (Hongkong, Canton and Macao) to Great Britain: to date.—Nov. 15, S. S. *Bentley*, Congou 71,777 lbs., S. S. *Capar* 31,058 lbs., S. O. *Pekoe* 9,781 lbs., total 112,616 lbs.; 22, S. S. *Stentor*, Congou 287,747 lbs., S. S. *Pekoe* 105,886 lbs., S. O. *Pekoe* 46,812 lbs., *Soria* 70,445 lbs., total 510,890 lbs.; 23, *Kashgar*, Congou 142,805 lbs., S. O. *Pekoe* 58,580 S. O. *Pekoe* lbs., 85,065 lbs., total 325,450 lbs.; 25, S. S. *Radnorshire*, Congou 206,387 lbs., S. S. *Pekoe* 170,327 lbs., S. O. *Pekoe* 111,119 lbs., total 487,833 lbs.; 26, S. S. *Glengarry*, Congou 280,178 lbs., S. O. *Pekoe* 308,820 lbs., S. O. *Pekoe* 140,048 lbs., total 729,046 lbs.—making, with previous shipments, a total for the season of 19,733,645 lbs.; against 19,605,220 lbs. for season 1878-79.

STICK.—In the early part of the fortnight only a small business was transacted, but latterly, owing to the receipt (per telegram) of advices giving a more hopeful account of the London market, there has been a brisk demand for almost all grades of Teasles reels at advanced rates. Holders are now asking prices which are likely to preclude business being done unless we have still further encouraging news from the other side. Settlements are estimated at about 950 bales. The stock in Canton has become reduced to 1,500 to 1,800 bales, and further arrivals from the country are expected to be on a small scale.

Long-reels have been taken to extent of 60 piculs of the usual kinds. Re-reels have been in fair request. Contracts are put at 780 boxes of Cumbhook and Lucklow; finest thread is very scarce, and best Lucklow is nominally worth \$570 a \$580 per picul; other grades show an advance of \$15 per picul.

Stock is computed at 1,500 a 1,800 bales Teasles, 50 bales Kowkong, 100 bales Cumbhook & Lucklow, and about 200 bales of inferior kinds.

Export of Silk.—Export to date:—To London, 4,651 bales; to Continent, 5,677 bales; to America, 5,596 bales; to Bombay, 1,878 piculs; total, 10,328 bales; and 5,596 boxes; 1,878 piculs. Of Waste, 5,840 bales, and Pierced Cocoons, 2,054 bales for Europe.

Waste.—No. 2 Gum is still wanted; there have been purchases at \$38 per picul, and \$30 per picul is now asked. No. 1 is not obtainable. Settlements of No. 2, 300 to 400 bales.

QUOTATIONS.

22	.....	2,	\$440
23	.....	3,	\$430
24	.....	4,	\$415
	Cumbhook and Lucklow,	—	\$430
	Re-reeled Cumbhook and Lucklow } Best,	\$580	
25	25	No. 1,	\$525
26	26	2,	\$505
27	27	3,	\$485
	Waste Silk,.....	No. 1,	None.
	.....	2,	\$2
	Cocoons Pierced.....	1,	\$ 80

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, the Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—
Letters, 5 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 8 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 2 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 2 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.
Post Cards, 5 cents each.
Registration, 8 cents.
Newspapers, 4 cents each.
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.R.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.R.), Hayti (N.R.), New Granada (N.R.), Panama (N.R.), and Venezuela (N.R.):—

Letters, 12 30 34
Registration, None 8 8
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.R.), Ecuador (N.R.), Nicaragua (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 30 34
Newspapers, 4 4 6
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16
Registration, None None None
Newspapers, 4* 4 6
Books & Patterns, 6* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, — 30 34
Newspapers, — 4 6
Books & Patterns, — 6 8
Registration, — — —

to British & Union
West Indies only, — 8 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 4.

* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Coochin China, Tonquin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, of any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, or cover, be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples of seeds, drugs, and such like art dres, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the patterns of kind, and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post: viz. Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, branches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, sugar combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent to any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business; if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of all the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 5 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the parcels against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Bern provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

Mails for the United Kingdom, &c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Marseilles, will henceforth be forwarded via Naples, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Naples, even though marked via Marseilles.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission.

By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Colonies, 4 lbs. Patterns—British Office 5 lbs. If without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by a carrier. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity of goods, suitable with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order is filled up and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £25.....18 cents.
" £25.....36 "

Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).
Up to \$25.....15 cents.
" 50.....30 "

5.—List of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, no duty for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence.

December 6, 1879.

Letts. Pap.	Letts. Pap.
Allen, E. L. B. 1	MacCarthy, Dr. 1
Andrade Joia, J. 1	Chas. B. 2
Atack, Myan 1	regd. Marshall, Mrs. 2
Ayon 1	regd. Marshall, Mrs. 1
Ayzedo, Joao 1	Robert 1
R. de 1	Maurer, Mr. 1
Baring, A. 1	regd. McDuer, Mrs. 1
Barker, G. 1	McFarlane, 1
Bearre, Arthur 1	Richard 1
Bergamaschi Sig 1	Moran, B. 1
Bornard, Emil 8	Moreno, Capt. 2
Bornemann, Carl 1	C. C. 4
Bourdon, Chas. 1	regd. Morgenthau, G. A. 2
Brathwaite, Capt. 1	Naro, Mathew 1
Bratsberg, Oluf C. 2	Naro, Mathew 1
Brown, Capt. 1	Nicholson, 1
A. B. 1	Alex. (seaman) 1
Browning, Hy. 2	Nicholas, Sor Diego 2
Cararo, Sig. E. 1	Nielsen, F. C. 1
Carlson, C. 1	O'Brien, Timothy 1
Civetta, Giovanni 1	Olive, Monsr. R. 2
Colly, Mrs. 1	Page, John Ed. 2
Croftier, Monsr. 1	Pattison, Mrs. H. 1

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A., near the Kowloon shore K., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked C.; in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Arratoon Apar.	5 b	Mactavish	Brit.	str.	1892	Dec. 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Bombay	4 k	Webb	Brit.	str.	749	Dec. 12	Kwok Achong	
Bowen	5 c	Miller	Brit.	str.	1500	Dec. 4	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Australian Ports
Cheong Hook Kian	2 b	Webb	Brit.	str.	956	Dec. 5	Bun, Hin Chan	Shanghai and Amoy
China	4 c	Stekermann	Ger.	str.	648	Dec. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai
Conquest	1 k	Elphick	Brit.	str.	318	Dec. 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hohow & Haiphong
Dalo	2 h	Thompson	Brit.	str.	644	Nov. 26	Yuen Fat Hong	Saigon
Diamante	5 b	Thompson	Brit.	str.	614	Dec. 6	Russell & Co.	Manila
Faite	6 h	Stopani	Brit.	str.	117	.....	H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	
Hainan	5 b	Conner	Amer.	str.	281	Dec. 5	Russell & Co.	Hohow
Malacca	5 c	Woodgate	Brit.	str.	1709	Dec. 3	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama
Moray	5 b	Butcher	Brit.	str.	1427	Dec. 5	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.
Namoa	5 b	Westoby	Brit.	str.	862	Dec. 3	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports
Norna	5 b	Westoby	Brit.	str.	606	May 31	Kwok Achong	
Pattardale	5 c	Bentley	Brit.	str.	885	Nov. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore
Sea Gull	8 k	Haydon	Amer.	str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders' Insurance Co.	Co'stan Dock
Yotung	2 b	McDougall	Brit.	str.	286	Dec. 6	Kwok Achong	Swatow
Sailing Vessels								
Alida	4 c	Biet	Ger.	bq.	350	Oct. 22	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg
Anna Sieben	4 c	Paulsen	Ger.	bq.	603	Nov. 21	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Saigon
August	4 c	Rus	Ger.	bq.	296	Nov. 11	Vogel & Co.	London
Belled Will	5 c	Farrell	Brit.	bq.	786	Nov. 28	Ribb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg
Bonita	4 k	Stehr	Ger.	3m. sc.	341	Oct. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Broma	3 k	Timpe	Ger.	bq.	396	Nov. 29	Wielor & Co.	
Chocola	1 k	Konnet	Ger.	bq.	284	July 21	Adams, Bell & Co.	
Claro Babyan	4 c	Polson	Brit.	bq.	358	Nov. 29	Vogel & Co.	London
Claverhouse	8 c	Parsons	Brit.	bq.	387	Nov. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Manila
Courier	4 c	Laporte	Fch.	bq.	346	Nov. 29	Carlowitz & Co.	
Cuba	7 c	Stabell	Brit.	bq.	320	Nov. 15	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Bangkok
Echo	4 c	Tozer	Brit.	bq.	369	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Elizabeth Childs	3 c	Lindbergh	Brit.	bq.	391	Nov. 9	Wielor & Co.	New York
Emerald Isle	4 c	Staples	Amer.	ah.	1636	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	
Empire	7 c	Leckie	Amer.	ah.	1131	Dec. 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Ernest	4 k	Hervé	Fch.	bq.	390	Oct. 13	Candstein & Co.	
Faugh Balough	3 c	Rüte	Ger.	bq.	240	Nov. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	
Flensborg	4 k	Jacobsen	Dan.	bq.	365	Nov. 9	Vogel & Co.	London
Floral Star	4 k	Davison	Brit.	3m. sc.	244	Oct. 12	Adams, Bell & Co.	
Frederick	3 c	Dau	Ger.	bq.	595	Nov. 28	Siemssen & Co.	Manila
Friedrich	3 c	Petersen	Ger.	3m. sc.	294	Nov. 28	Wielor & Co.	
F. Perthes	5 c	Walter	Ger.	bq.	446	Nov. 29	Siemssen & Co.	
Goliath	2 c	Dentzau	Siam.	bq.	542	Nov. 26	Wo Tye Hong	
Gustav	3 c	Büroch	Ger.	bq.	354	Dec. 3	Order	
H. Printzenberg	3 k	Schönemann	Ger.	bq.	553	Nov. 29	Melchers & Co.	Manila
Harmonie	5 k	Schiphorst	Ger.	sch.	241	Nov. 26	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	
Hazel Holme	3 k	Millen	Brit.	bq.	405	Oct. 20	Vogel & Co.	Manila
Hieronymus	2 k	Ipland	Ger.	bq.	425	Nov. 24	Russell & Co.	
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer.	ah.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.	
Hiram Emery	7 c	Wyman	Amer.	bq.	799	Nov. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York
Iphigenia	2 c	Green	Ger.	bq.	464	Nov. 11	Russell & Co.	
Joachim Christian	7 c	Ricklefs	Ger.	bq.	457	Nov. 21	Siemssen & Co.	
Krik	4 c	Larsen	Norw.	bq.	417	Nov. 8	Siemssen & Co.	
Laurel	5 k	Johnson	Brit.	bq.	638	Dec. 5	Ribb, Livingston & Co.	Hamburg
Marco Polo	5 k	Breckwoldt	Ger.	bq.	358	Nov. 21	Carlowitz & Co.	Touron
Margrethe	8 c	Chiesan	Ger.	bq.	857	Nov. 26	Wielor & Co.	
Moses B. Tower	8 c	Hall	Amer.	bktine.	637	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Palma	4 c	Binge	Ger.	bq.	209	Nov. 12	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg
Pampero	8 c	McKenzie	Brit.	bq.	588	Nov. 17	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London
Pier Rahe	8 c	Joackson	Russ.	bq.	575	Nov. 30	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	
Primus	7 c	Bergman	Russ.	ah.	1165	Nov. 28	Order	
Queen of India	4 c	O'ary	Brit.	bq.	390	Oct. 31	Vogel & Co.	London
Rapid	2 b	Steinburg	Siam.	bq.	429	Nov. 2	Chinese	
Sami. D. Carleton	7 c	Freeman	Amer.	bq.	884	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	
Sophie	4 c	Bang	Ger.	bq.	209	Dec. 2	Wielor & Co.	
Southern Cross	7 b	Gibbs	Amer.	ah.	1129	Oct. 16	Captain	
Spartan	8 k	Vincent	Amer.	sch.	81	Aug. 27	W. H. Ray	
Sumatra	8 k	Clough	Amer.	ah.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	
Thoon Kramom	2 k	Vorrath	Siam.	bq.	460	Nov. 26	Siemssen & Co.	
Three Brothers	2 k	Khalcke	Brit.	bq.	367	Nov. 14	E-Tye Hong	
Undine	8 c	Kruse	Ger.	bq.	968	Nov. 30	Melchers & Co.	
Vesta	3 k	Luige	Dutch	bq.	417	Nov. 16	Siemssen & Co.	
Winlow	4 k	Parker	Brit.	bq.	456	Nov. 28	Captain	
Yorktown	4 k	Murphy	Amer.	ah.	1956	Nov. 27	Order	P. & O. Wharf
WHAMPOA								
Auguste Reimers	Thomsen	Ger.	sch.	207	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.		
Auguzer	Milne	Brit.	bktine.	317	Nov. 11	Melchers & Co.	London	
Endymion	Richardson	Brit.	sh.	759	Nov. 22	Russell & Co.	New York	
Hongkong	Oom	Ger.	3m. sc.	219	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Jessie McDonald	Stott	Brit.	bktine.	275	Nov. 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Malvina	Kluge	Ger.	bq.	480	Nov. 12	Wielor & Co.	New York	
Oberon	Schmidt	Ger.	bq.	379	Nov. 27	Russell & Co.	New York	
Pelto	Seekamp	Ger.	bq.	433	Dec. 5	Siemssen & Co.		
R. M. Hayward	Doane	Amer.	bktine.	605	Dec. 4	Russell & Co.		
CANTON								
Chinkiang	Orr	Brit.	str.	799	Dec. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	
Fuyow	Croad	Chl.	str.	920	Dec. 4	C. M. S. N. Co.		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	.....	.....
Peng-chou-hai	K. D.	Chinese	revenue cruiser	600	4	120	Nov. 8	O. H. Palmer
Sheldrake	7 b	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Nov. 28	Lt. Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	K. D.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Venedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	3087	20	.....	Aug. 5	Francisco Alarico
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	20	.....	.....	Commodore Smith
Vigilant	6 h	British	despatch vessel	835	2	250	Oct. 22	William M. Annesley

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184	.....	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	.....	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280	Lefayour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chou-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Li Hu
Li-ah	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sui-ting	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tehing-ting	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	3	40	Ching

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Europe	for Shanghai	Ching Tah	Chinese barque
Chloris	for Taiwan	Conrad Henrich	German barque
Johanna Kremer	German schooner	Ene	for London
SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.		Fantale	British barque
Nov. 29, 1879.		Heicheong	British barque
MERCHANT STEAMERS.		Martha	British ship
Amazon	French	Martha Brockelmann	German barque
Blengoe	British	Mary	British schooner
*Chinkiang	Chinese	Pelham	British brig
Chin-tung	Chinese	Regent	American ship
Ferona	German	Satsuma	British barque
Fleur Castle	for New York	Serapis	for New York
*Fuyow	Chinese		
Glenalloch	for London, &c.		
H. C. Orsted	Danish		
Hai-mag	Chinese		

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		SAILING VESSELS.	
Hankow	British	Alert	U. S. gunboat
Hwai-yuen	Chinese	Ashuelot	U. S. corvette
Kiang-ching	Chinese	Korquelen	French corvette
Kiang-plau	Chinese	Luina	German corvette
Kiang-ping	Chinese	Modeste	U. M. corvette
Kiang-tung	Chinese	Monocery	U. S. corvette
Orissa	British	Richmond	U. S. frigate
Soudia	for New York		
Sumida Maru	British schooner		
Tahyew	British barque		
*Teheran	American barque		
Thibet	British barque		
Wuhu	British barque		

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, December 6th, 1879.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Price.	Highest, Lowest, Cash.	Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	350	330		米路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, . . "	225	200		花旗烟猪肉
" Foochow, . . . "	200	170		福州烟猪肉
Beef, airloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160		尾龍扒
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130		鹹牛肉
" Roast, . . . "	150	140		燒牛肉
" Soup, . . . "	90	80		湯肉
" Steak, . . . "	150	140		牛肉
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40		牛腦
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270		牛脚
" " corned, . . . "	300	270		鹹牛脚
" Head, . . . "	750	700		牛頭
" Heart, . . . "	130	120		牛心
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130	120		牛肩
" Feet, . . . each	50	45		牛脚
" Kidneys, . . . "	60	50		牛腰
" Tail, . . . "	100	90		牛尾
" Liver, . . . catty	60	70		牛肝
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45		牛肚
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500		牛仔頭脚
Hams, American, . . . lb.	300	270		花旗火腿
" Chinese, . . . "	200	180		金華火腿
" English, . . . "	320	300		米路火腿
Mutton Chop, . . . "	180	160		羊腩骨
" Leg, . . . "	180	160		羊腿
" Shoulder, . . . "	140	120		羊手
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	70	60		豬臟
" Feet, . . . "	100	90		豬脚
" Fry, . . . "	110	100		豬雜
" Head, . . . "	90	80		豬頭
" Heart, . . . each	60	50		豬心
" Kidneys, . . . "	100	90		豬腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110		豬肝
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	160	150		豬排
" Corned, . . . "	150	140		鹹猪肉
" Leg, . . . "	160	150		豬腿
" Fat or Lard, . . . "	110	100		豬油
Suckers' Head, and Feet, set	450	400		羊頭脚
" Heart, . . . each	50	40		羊心
" Kidneys, . . . "	70	60		羊腰
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130		羊肝
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25		羊仔
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110		生牛油
" Mutton, . . . "	110	100		生羊油
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120		生牛油
Veal, . . . "	140	130		牛仔肉
生口				
Capon, . . . catty	200	180		鐵雞
Deer, Shanghai, . . . each	\$3	\$2.50		黃鹿
Doves, . . . each	100	90		黃鳩
Ducks, . . . catty	120	110		鴨
Eggs, Hen, . . . doz.	100	90		鴨蛋
Fowls, . . . catty	160	150		鴨
Geese, . . . "	120	110		鴨
Partridges, . . . each	800	275		鴨
Pheasants, Shanghai, . . pair	750	700		鴨
Pigeons, . . . each	150	140		鴨
Quail, . . . "	80	70		鴨
Rabbits, live, Canton . . "	700	600		鴨
Rabbits, Shanghai, . . "	550	50		鴨
Snipe, . . . each	110	100		鴨
Teal, . . . "	170	160		鴨
Turkeys, Cock, . . . catty	500	450		鴨
" Hen, . . . "	350	300		鴨
Wild Duck, . . . pair	750	700		鴨
" Goose, . . . each	800	700		鴨
Woodcock, Shanghai, each	500	—		鴨
海鮮				
Bombay Ducks, . . . per hundred	250	200		肚魚乾
Bream, . . . catty	75	70		鯽魚
Carp, . . . "	90	80		鯉魚
Catfish, . . . "	40	30		鯪魚
Codfish, Salt, . . . "	160	150		鹹魚
Crabs, . . . "	100	50		蟹
Cuttle Fish, . . . "	70	60		墨魚
Dace, . . . "	80	70		黃尾
Dog Fish, . . . "	50	45		跌倒沙
Dory, . . . "	120	110		長莖芒
Kela, Congor . . . "	50	45		海鰻
" Fresh water . . . "	100	90		淡水鱸
" Silver . . . "	100	90		黃鱸
" Yellow . . . "	100	90		黃鱸
File Fish, . . . "	70	60		刺皮洋魚
Fresh Fish, Large . . . "	150	120		大鮮魚仔
" Small . . . "	80	70		小鮮魚仔
Frogs, . . . "	110	100		田雞
Garoupe, . . . "	110	100		石斑魚
Gudgeon, . . . "	100	90		白哈魚
Gurnard, . . . "	90	80		紅角花
Haddock, . . . "	90	80		黃澤
Herrings, fresh . . . "	70	60		黃澤
King Crab, . . . each	150	—		蟹
Labrus, . . . catty	80	70		花軟唇
Live Fish, . . . "	120	110		生魚
LOBSTERS, . . . "	120	110		龍蝦
Mackerel, . . . "	80	70		方鱈魚
Mullet, . . . "	80	60		鱈魚